

# ARMY

THE GAZETTE OF THE LAND  
SEA AND AIR



# NAVY

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES  
SINCE 1863

## JOURNAL



VOL. LXXI—NO. 19 WHOLE NO. 2676  
Est. as 2d class matter at P. O. at Washington, D. C.  
Add. entry Baltimore, Md., under Act of Mar. 8, 1879

Washington, D. C. January 6, 1934

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ORGANIZATIONS AND CIVILIANS... 6.00  
SINGLE COPIES ..... .30

### This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

The President said this week that he could not make much of a reduction in the pay cut because he is bound by the law. Well, Mr. President, tell Congress to change the law. It will obey your orders!

They're blaming Congress, too, for being responsible for the proposed restoration of only 5% during the next fiscal year. This is passing the buck with a vengeance. As a matter of fact, congressional sentiment is for the restoration of the entire cut.

And why not? Weren't the Congressional salaries cut, too? And in fixing the salaries of the horde of emergency employees serving with the numerous alphabetical organizations in Washington, wasn't the 15% cut taken into consideration? That is the fact as everyone knows. So let this discrimination against the regular personnel cease.

I hope the civil personnel of the Government will not resent the recommendation that only the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps be exempted from the pay freeze. They and the Coast Guard can be assured this is not something "put over" by the Armed Forces. As a matter of fact, the President acted on his own initiative. My only difference with him is that the action should be taken now and not deferred.

In not granting the pay freeze exemption to the Coast Guard the President was actuated by his purpose to combine that Service with the Navy. That is a move which will not add to the efficiency of either. Since the law permitting the President to make executive amalgamations merely reserves to Congress the power to disapprove within sixty days, clearly any order issued by him will become effective. So it would seem a safe prediction that the incorporation of the Coast Guard into the Fleet is imminent.

Speaking of the Navy and the Coast Guard, one of our column writers in Washington who boldly tells "what's What behind news in the Capital," reveals to his own satisfaction that naval intrigue is responsible for the amalgamation. As usual, the writer did not know anything and was guessing. The truth is the Navy no more wants amalgamation than does the Coast Guard.

There are two items in the Budget that will appeal to General Croft and General Henry and their arms. It is those granting 10 light tanks for the Infantry and 10 combat cars for the Cavalry. This is a move in the right direction.

But General Croft wants more. In addition to tanks he is urging more munitions.

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### Congress Views Service Needs; Plan Air Study

Consideration of the place of aviation in our national defense set-up will be resumed by the House Committee on Military Affairs during the coming session of Congress, the committee's chairman, Representative John J. McSwain, told the JOURNAL this week.

In the last Congress, the military committee began what was described as a "general survey of national defense, looking to a revision of the National Defense Act" and from the start the study was occupied largely with aviation needs and the desirability of creating a separate combined air force.

In announcing this week that this study would be continued, Chairman McSwain stated that his committee would direct itself mainly to deciding whether the present system should be continued, whether a separate air force with the status of a department should be created, or whether a single department of national defense with three subheads—army, navy and air—would be the most effective.

"I hope to start hearings on the matter next week," Representative McSwain stated. "We will call the Secretary of War, General MacArthur, War Department bureau chiefs, retired major generals, Navy officials and others."

Besides Chairman McSwain, a considerable number of other members of the House Committee on Military Affairs have expressed themselves in favor of separating aviation from the Army and Navy and placing it in the same status as those agencies. Mr. McSwain has a bill to create a department of national defense, which he introduced at the time the present study of the problem was begun. The bill, however, was referred by the Speaker to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and so is not before the military committee. Many believe, in view of the sentiment of the committee, that some sort of legislation along this line will be recommended by the group. The chances of any such bill becoming law, however, depend largely upon the attitude of the President and it is believed that he is against the proposal.

Representative McSwain also revealed that he had two other bills he intended to push. One of these would extend the present law requiring that the Chief of the Air Corps be a pilot, and the other would give a proprietary right to aircraft designs, he said.

The House Naval Affairs Committee has as yet planned no meeting to consider legislation. The principal measure which will come before it, the Navy building program, will probably not reach Congress for several days at least, for it has been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for study, and Director Douglas's office does not operate with much speed. Its chances for passage are considered good, however.

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### Estimates for Army

The Budget for the War Department, transmitted to Congress by President Roosevelt on Thursday, carries an estimate of \$245,912,772 for the 1935 annual appropriations for military activities, including the restoration of one third of the pay cut. This figure is \$25,960,581 less than the appropriations granted by Congress for the current fiscal year but is \$28,866,345 more than the limit on authorized obligations imposed on this year's expenditures by the Bureau of the Budget.

As for personnel, the Budget continues the same strength in commissioned and enlisted personnel. The funds provide for a slightly smaller number of warrant officers, which will be brought about by normal attrition until the number is reduced to the 600 authorized by law.

The Budget carries a new heading "Army Field Exercises," which consolidates under one heading the monies for this purpose which formerly were scattered over a number of projects. Under the old system when "paring" was resorted to it was easy to take a large sum from this item by taking small sums from a number of items. Under the new system if any cuts are made in field training it will have to be done with the full knowledge that that is where it is coming from.

The withholding of reenlistment pay from the enlisted men is continued, but

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### Estimates for Navy

A total of \$288,030,725 is carried in the budget estimates for support of the Navy during the next fiscal, it was revealed this week when the President made public his budget message to Congress.

This sum, including annual, permanent and trust fund appropriations is more than twenty-one million less than the appropriations for the current fiscal year and nearly six million dollars less than the authorized obligations as limited by executive order. However, this does not present the whole picture, as transfers from separate funds and carry-over appropriations bring the total available for expenditure in the fiscal year 1935 to \$315,691,521, of which it is estimated, \$310,180,300 will actually be spent. Total actual expenditures for the current year will total \$281,115,200, it is said.

An increase in the enlisted strength of the Navy from 79,700 to 82,500 and increase in the Marine Corps enlisted personnel from 15,000 to 16,000 is provided in the budget. An increase of a million dollars for fuel necessary to take the Fleet back to the Pacific next year is made. Naval Medical officers on duty with the CCC who were formerly paid from Veterans Administration funds and will now be paid from Navy funds account for a part of the increase.

For the first time, units of the Fleet Marine Reserve will receive pay for armory drills. A total of 36 drills is provided for both the Naval and Marine Reserve. The Bureau of Ordnance receives \$1,700,000 additional for delayed overhaul of guns. Funds are carried un-

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### Fight Seen on Pay Cut and 'Freeze' Proposals

While no action has yet been taken, to afford the services any pay relief during the next six months, the Budget given Congress by the President on Thursday recommends, effective next July 1, a decrease in the maximum pay cut from 15 per cent to 10 per cent and total elimination of the "pay freeze" as it applies to the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Nevertheless, there will be determined efforts by a large number of Senators and Representatives to bring about immediate cancellation of the unequal burdens of the "pay freeze" and restoration of full pay. The initial move in this direction will come in connection with the first appropriation bill to be reported out in the House—the Civil Sundry bill. A number of the members of the Appropriations committee will attempt to have that group provide funds in the bill for the restoration of full pay. Should they fail in that, plans are being laid to secure backing for a motion to be made on the floor of the House to recommit the bill with instructions to eliminate the pay cuts.

Already President Roosevelt has been advised by Democratic leaders in the House that the feeling there is virtually 100 per cent for full restoration of basic salaries. Some hope that the President in recommending that the maximum cut be reduced merely means that he does not wish Congress to go any higher than that but that he will be willing to go lower or even accept elimination. With this thought in view the Democratic members of the House appropriations committee met Wednesday afternoon and on motion of Representative Hastings of Oklahoma appointed a committee to confer with the President as to his exact opinion on pay. On that committee are: Representative Buchanan, of Texas, chairman; Representatives Taylor of Colorado, Oliver of Alabama, Griffin of New York, Sandlin of Louisiana, Ayres of Kansas, Collins of Mississippi, Cannon of Missouri, Woodrum of Virginia, Arnold of Illinois, and Ludlow of Indiana.

In spite of this ray of hope as to the President's viewpoint his recommendations on pay as voiced in his budget message definitely favor a pay cut. He said:

"The estimates of appropriations submitted in the Budget are predicated on the continuation of certain economy legislative provisions which I ask to be enacted and which are appended hereto. The most important is that having to do with reduction of compensation of Federal employees. It is eminently fair that, the cost of living having fallen as compared with 1928, the employees of the Government sustain some reduction in compensation. This is not inconsistent with our policy of advocating an increase in wages in industry. For wages there had fallen far beyond any reduction contemplated for Federal employees and in most grades are even now substantially below compensation paid Federal employees under the maximum

(Continued on Next Page)

## Press of Nation Comments on Matters of Interest to the Army and Navy

Matters of interest to the personnel of the Army and Navy have been the subject of comment in the press of the country during the past few days.

"The appeal for a greater fighting strength for the Marine Corps, made in the annual report of Maj. Gen. Ben H. Fuller, corps commander, to Secretary of the Navy Swanson, should be heeded by Congress," declares the *Atlanta Constitution*.

"It is more important that the Marine Corps be kept in a condition of full efficiency than in the case of any other branch of the armed forces of the country, because it is, in the last analysis, a national police force to prevent serious trouble and to protect the lives and property of American nationals living in other countries. \* \* \*

"Despite the drastic cuts which have been made in the appropriations for the Marine Corps, its men and officers have continued to render the high type of service which has made them the most famous of American armed units. It will not be fair to them, nor safe for the country, if they are not granted the moderate increase requested to rectify what is termed by General Fuller as a 'serious condition.'"

"The chief virtue of the sensational and revolutionary high-speed machine gun just invented by an anonymous Japanese, is that it is not as incredible as most of the lethal-ray apparati featured from time to time in the public press," states the *San Diego Union*. "It sounds fairly actual. It has been 'invented' on previous occasions, and news of it has been well received by the literate public. Now it has been invented again. It has not yet been employed in any war, and probably never will be, but it will go on being invented at intervals for a long time to come. It is not the ordinary engine of military destruction.

"This is what might be called a constructive machine gun—it makes reading matter and headlines."

### Pay Cut and 'Freeze' Proposals

(Continued from First Page)

reduction of 15 per cent."

Representative Bertrand H. Snell, of New York, is one of those who favors restoration of full pay.

"When the Administration is pouring out money for big salaries to emergency enterprises," Mr. Snell declared, "I see no reason why Congress should cut the salaries of honest employees, who have spent the better part of their lives working for small pay. I am going to vote for full return of the 15 per cent. The excuse was given that cuts were necessary to balance the budget. That excuse doesn't exist now."

As to the "pay freeze" the President stated:

"Among the legislative provisions appended hereto is one prohibiting automatic increases in compensation except in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. The personnel of these three services are engaged in a life service to their country. Some, by reason of the pay freezes, have sustained reduction in compensation of more than 25 per cent. They are, therefore, in a different category from those in other governmental agencies. They should, in 1935, be released from the restrictions on automatic increases in compensation."

There seems little doubt but that there will be considerable discussion of the recommendations on the pay freeze. The exclusion of the Coast Guard from the relief provision is interpreted in some quarters as unintentional. Others hold that the President believes that when his proposal to transfer the Coast Guard to the Navy becomes effective they will be excluded from the freeze. Others differ, pointing out that the specific mention of the Marine Corps would result in a legal ruling that by naming one corps the law would exclude other corps and that the status of the Coast Guard under the Navy would be that of a separate corps.

With this uncertainty there is virtually assured a fight. Friends of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and of the Public Health Service, both of which are included in the Joint Pay act under which the services are paid, also will protest. The Post Office employees, the largest single group hit by the pay freeze, also will object to the proposal, and they have the effective and influential backing of the American Federation of Labor.

The proposed elimination of the pay freeze would apply to the enlisted and other personnel of the Army, it is held. However, the legislation recommended by the President would specifically continue the suspension of reenlistment allowances for enlisted men, a burden which has borne heavily on "old timers" inasmuch as that has always been considered an integral part of their pay and has been counted upon by them in incurring obligations necessary to their official and personal life. The pay for

qualification in arms, discontinued recently for new or re-qualifications, will be partially restored under the new budget. The funds allotted will not be sufficient for full restoration so some modification will be necessary.

The text of the legislation recommended by the President in connection with his budget for 1935 is as follows:

SEC. —. (a) Title II of the act entitled "An act to maintain the credit of the United States Government," approved March 20, 1933, is amended as follows:

(1) Section 2 is amended by inserting after "1934" the following: "and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935"; and

(2) Section 3 (b) is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: "during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and shall not exceed 10 per centum during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935."

(b) Section 107 (except par. (5) of subsection (a) thereof and subsection (b) thereof) of part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933 (relating to certain special salary reductions); section 12 (relating to compensation reductions of officers and employees of insular possessions); section 13 (relating to the retired pay of certain judges); section 14 (relating to reduction in compensation benefits to certain civilian employees); and section 15 (relating to reductions in certain private pensions) of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934; and section 18 (relating to pensions for military service prior to the Spanish-American War) of title I of such act of March 20, 1933, are hereby continued in full force and effect for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and for the purpose of continuing such sections with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, the figures "1933" shall be read as "1935" and the figures "1934" shall be read as "1935"; except that in the application of such sections 12, 13, and 18 with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935 (but not with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934), the percentage of reduction shall be the percentage applicable to officers and employees of the Federal Government generally.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of the anti-deficiency acts, deficiencies in their respective appropriations made during the second session of the Seventy-third Congress and available for obligation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, may be incurred during such fiscal year by any executive department or independent establishment and the municipal government of the District of Columbia, upon written order of the President specifying the amount of the deficiency which may be incurred, and by the legislative branch of the Government and the agencies customarily considered a part of such branch; but such deficiencies may be incurred only to the extent necessary to enable the payment to officers and employees of such activities of sums for which the available appropriation is inadequate by reason of a diminution in the percentage of reduction of compensation in pursuance of action of the President under the provisions of section 3 of title II of such act of March 20, 1933, as continued for the fiscal year 1935.

SEC. —. Title II of the act entitled "An act to maintain the credit of the United States Government," approved March 20, 1933, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

"Sec. 10. (a) The following sections, as amended, of part II of the Legislative Ap-

"Full restoration of the 15 per cent pay cut of Federal employees, both in Washington and elsewhere in the country, can be accomplished if the group in Congress who believe in its inherent justice will make for it, in the House and Senate, a determined and intelligent fight," the *Washington Herald* states.

"Such a simple act of justice on the part of the National Government would be predicated firmly upon grounds at once moral and economic.

"It is this which gives such force to the arguments of those who are striving for the complete elimination of unjust and unnecessary pay slashes which have worked upon the victims thereof a degree of injury out of all proportion to the small benefits to the Government which have resulted."

Comments the *Newport, R. I. News*:

"Building ships for the American Navy, in order to make it the great and powerful armada it should be, would not only be excellent for the United States, excellent for the peace of the world, but excellent as well for thousands of working men and their families.

"For a very large part of the money spent in building ships for the Navy is spent for labor. Shipbuilding is a long and intricate process and requires the services of many mechanics, specialists and laborers.

"President Roosevelt is to ask the incoming Congress for \$516,000,000 in order to build the American Navy up to a treaty parity basis by 1939. To bring the Navy to full strength by that time, twenty ships each year must be built. And it would of course be necessary to add to the enlisted and commissioned personnel in order to man the additional ships. \* \* \*

"The *News* is for a big Navy, first, last and all the time, and makes no apology for its position, believing that an adequate Navy is a reasonable assurance against war, and our best hope of peace."

tion by reason of the application of this title."

### Carabao Dinner Committee

The Grand Parramont Carabao, of the Military Order of the Carabao, has appointed the following Dinner Committee, to arrange for the Annual Dinner of the Order, to be held Feb. 10, at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Gen. Irving J. Carr, Chief Signal Officer, USA, Chairman. Rear Adm. Percival S. Rossiter, Surgeon General, USN, Vice-Chairman. Brig. Gen. Albert C. Dalton, USA; Rear Adm. Cyrus W. Cole, USN; Brig. Gen. Nathaniel F. McClure, USA; Brig. Gen. Hugh Matthews, USMC; Brig. Gen. Creed C. Cox, USA; Col. John P. Wade, USA; Capt. Victor S. Jackson, USN; Col. William R. Smedberg, USA; Capt. Chester Wells, USN; Col. Harold C. Reisinger, USMC; Col. A. Owen Seaman, USA; Col. David D. Porter, USMC; Col. Henry H. Sheen, USA; Capt. Neal B. Farwell, USN; Col. Charles G. Harvey, USA; Col. Richard T. Ellis, USA; Col. James J. Meade, USMC; Col. Kenyon A. Joyce, USA; Col. Eugene R. Whitmore, USA; Col. Joseph I. McMullen, USA; Capt. John H. Knapp, USN; Col. Joseph M. Heller, MRC, USA; Lt. Col. Resolute P. Palmer, USA; Lt. Col. Charles L. Mitchell, USA; Comdr. Francis M. Furlong, USN; Lt. Col. A. H. Dondero, USA-Res.; Maj. Richard D. LaGarde, USA; Capt. Taylor Branson, Director, U. S. Marine Band.

### FT. DOUGLAS WINTER SPORTS

King winter will be welcomed by the winter sports enthusiasts at Fort Douglas, who are planning a rousing reception with one of the finest winter sports projects in the State of Utah.

Skiing, tobogganing and ice skating will be available to the personnel of the Post, and with restrictions depending upon capacity, to the nearby public in the projects which are located along the hills just east of the occupied area of Fort Douglas.

The project brings realism to the wishes of Col. Augustus F. Dannemiller, commanding officer of the Thirty-Eighth Infantry. Col. Dannemiller, together with the Plans and Training and Press Relations Officer, Capt. Cortlandt K. Krams and the regimental Recreation and Athletic Officer, 1st Lt. Thomas M. Crawford, planned and directed the building of the entire unit. The entire project has the hearty approval and support of Brig. Gen. Pegram Whitworth, Post Commander.

The winter project includes a large and small ski jump, a ski run, a toboggan slide, an ice hockey rink and a skating pond. All these projects are well lighted for evening enjoyment.

For the youngsters a small ski run and slide for sleds has been specially constructed.



### Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Review of 1933 and prospect for 1934 in the Army and Navy; Representative Buchanan, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, favors regular promotion and pay increases for service personnel; Board of major generals places fewer than usual number of colonels on eligible list for selection to be brigadier generals; Service problems face Congress; United Indian War Veterans cite cases of needy widows suffering from effects of huge cuts in pensions?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot get this vital information from any other source.

### The War Dept. General Staff

by MAJ. GEN. H. A. DRUM, USA

(Continued from last week's Journal)

At the start we find the War Department General Staff organized into three divisions with the War College forming the principal portion of the third division.

The first division was for the purpose of supervising the organization, distribution, equipment, administration and discipline, transportation, communication and, in fact, everything, except schools, having to do with the active field army.

The second division was for military information.

The third division was to care for military studies of all sorts, make plans for campaigns, supervise the school systems, and have charge of plans, etc. relating to seacoast fortifications. In 1908 under Maj. Gen. J. F. Bell we find a reorganization into two sections in which the former second and third sections are combined into the new second section. This lasted only two years when General Wood reorganized the War Department General Staff into four sections, the first called the "Mobile Army Division" having to do with all matters pertaining to the mobile forces; the second called the "War College Division" had to do with all its previous subjects except the seacoast fortifications; the third division called the "Coast Artillery Division," the functions of which were, of course, self-explanatory. The fourth division called the "Division of Militia Affairs" brought a new subject into General Staff consideration. This organization, with slight modifications, was maintained until the passage of the National Defense Act in 1916.

While there are some who claimed that our General Staff system was inaugurated and initially organized with the European General Staff systems as a basis, the foregoing demonstrates that the only association was in name. With the passing of the great leaders of the Civil War and with the Army's long frontier service in small isolated posts as well as the long and influential service of the bureau chiefs in Washington, administration of the Army became the main consideration, supplanting war planning, battle training and the development of tactical and strategic leaders. Consequently Mr. Root's sound conception of the real functions of a general staff was not readily comprehended and applied. Instead a system of super bureau chiefs was devised such as indicated by the divisions named above. As a result little real general staff work was accomplished and the few officers detailed to the general staff lacked adequate training for their tasks. Following the lead of the erroneous organization established for the general staff, they became super administrators endeavoring to take over duties clearly belonging exclusively to the bureau chiefs.

Discontent of the bureau chiefs at the growing power of the General Staff, rising to its highest point when The Adjutant General in a controversy with the Chief of Staff, was forced to resign

in the face of court martial charges, expressed itself in the National Defense Act of 1916. That law abolished the "Mobile Army Division" and the "Coast Artillery Division" and provided that: "The business heretofore transacted in said divisions, except such as comes clearly within the general powers specified in and conferred upon members of the General Staff Corps by the organic act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1903, is hereby transferred as follows to wit, to the office of Chief of Coast Artillery, all business appertaining to that office by law or Army Regulations at the time of the creation of the Coast Artillery Division of the office of the Chief of Staff; to the office of The Adjutant General, or other bureau or bureaus concerned, all other business; and, subject to the exercise of the supervising, coordinating and informing powers conferred upon members of the General Staff Corps by act of Congress last hereinbefore cited, the business transferred by this proviso to certain bureaus or offices shall hereafter be transacted exclusively by or under the direction of the respective heads thereof; \* \* \*"

As a result of this act, through an interpretation of the law by the Judge Advocate General, the Bureaus attempted to regain their old power. However, the then Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, in clear and concise words directed that "The policy of the War Department, therefore, will remain as heretofore. The Chief of Staff speaking in the name of the Secretary of War, will coordinate and supervise the various bureaus, offices and departments of the War Department, he will inform himself in as great detail as in his judgment seems necessary to qualify him adequately to advise the Secretary of War."

The General Staff was thus saved from impotency on the very eve of our entry into the World War. That it was unable to function better in a coordinating and supervising capacity during the war was due no doubt to absence of sound organization as well as to a lack of definite understanding of general staff functions.

We find during the period from 1917 to 1920 no less than eleven War Department orders modifying the organization of the General Staff. Some of these orders were major in character and far reaching in scope, so much so that we soon find first a direct control of "shipping" by the creation of an "Embarkation Service." This was followed quickly by "Storage and Traffic" and "Purchasing." Before the end of the war we find the "Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division" in control of and directing the detail operation of all depots, movements, purchases of supplies and similar functions.

#### Basic War Department Organization

In the World War the establishment of a large new force overseas separated from the influences of Washington by thousands of miles presented to the Commander an opportunity to make effective Mr. Root's real conception of a general staff. Study and observation of the European systems produced convictions that could be put into effect without the restrictions that would have been encountered had he been operating at home. There resulted a knowledge of the proper duties, functions and organization of a general staff which closely resembled Mr. Root's original conception. General Pershing was able to transplant the system he created in the A.E.F. into the War Department by securing the inclusion of his principles in the National Defense Act of 1920 and thereafter putting them into effect while Chief of Staff.

Our experience in the war plus the extensive training imparted in our present school system has developed a large group of officers efficiently trained in the higher command and general staff duties. These results have been achieved by our staff department officers as well as by our line officers. Consequently there now exists a sound understanding in the branches as well as in the line of the functions of a general staff. The team is now harmonized and working

efficiently as recently demonstrated by the mobilization of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The fundamental principles upon which this organization was based may be summarized as follows:

a. The civil and political head of the War Department is the Secretary of War whose primary functions are subdivided into two main categories, i.e. non-military and military.

b. The non-military functions are charged mainly to The Assistant Secretary of War and relate to the creation of a system and method by which the industries, etc. of the nation will produce in peace and war the supplies required by the military forces as set up by the Chief of Staff. This is commonly called procurement and industrial mobilization. To assist in this work The Assistant Secretary of War has a planning staff of army officers. Such non-military functions as the Insular Bureau and Rivers and Harbors have at times come under The Assistant Secretary of War.

c. The military functions rest in the hands of the Chief of Staff and relate to all military aspects of National Defense. To assist him in planning and coordination of execution he has the War Department General Staff.

d. To give technical advice and to put into effect the plans and decisions of The Assistant Secretary of War and Chief of Staff in their respective roles are the Chief of Arms and Services on the one hand and the Corps Area and Department Commanders on the other.

e. Coordination of these various functions is secured by the War Council comprising the Secretary of War, The Assistant Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff.

#### General Staff Organization

The organization and functions of the War Department General Staff must respond to the needs of the Chief of Staff as it exists to assist him and should, therefore, correspond to his duties as prescribed by law. These are—

### The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Rear Adm. Harley H. Christy, USN, who has been assigned as President of the Naval Examining Board and Naval Retiring Board.

Brig. Gen. Louis M. Little, USMC, whose appointment to be a general officer in the Marine Corps became effective with the New Year.

Col. Robert C. Eddy, USA-Ret, who has been appointed to direct the study of motor vehicle accidents in the state of Massachusetts.

"The Chief of Staff shall preside over the War Department General Staff and, under the direction of the President, or of the Secretary of War under the direction of the President, shall cause to be made, by the War Department General Staff, the necessary plans for recruiting, organizing, supplying, equipping, mobilizing, training, and demobilizing the Army of the United States and for the use of the military forces for national defense. He shall transmit to the Secretary of War the plans and recommendations prepared for that purpose by the War Department General Staff and advise him in regard thereto—upon the approval of such plans or recommendations by the Secretary of War, he shall act as the agent of the Secretary of War in carrying the same into effect."

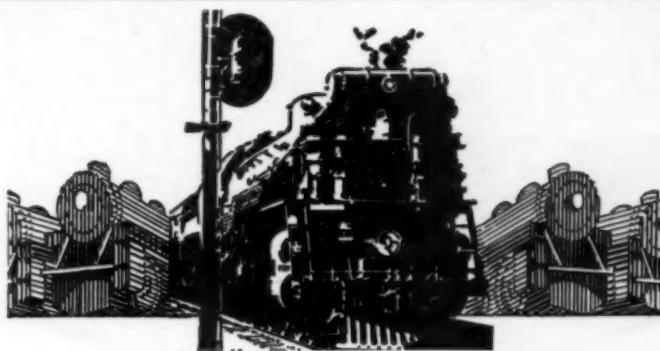
In addition to the foregoing, recent War Department regulations prescribe that the Chief of Staff will be also the Commanding General of the field forces.

(Continued on Next Page)

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**CHESAPEAKE & OHIO**



# THE UNITED STATES ARMY



## The War Dept. General Staff

(Continued from Preceding Page)

These duties group themselves into specific functions common to the whole Army in contradistinction to any one subordinate command or branch. As the advice desired by the Chief of Staff should be based on consideration of the whole Army, the General Staff organization is intended to secure such an end. In other words, "Command" study and advice is the essence of the mission of the General Staff and forms the basis for its functional organization. The slide gives the main features of the organization.

The Deputy Chief of Staff, in addition to acting for and in the absence of the Chief of Staff, is really the director and coordinator of the whole General Staff. The Personnel Division, G-1, handles all questions of personnel.

The Intelligence Division, G-2, handles all questions of information and civil relations.

The Operations and Training Division, G-3, all questions of organization, training, mobilization, and miscellaneous subjects.

The Supply Division, G-4, all questions of supply and control of expenditures.

The War Plans Division all questions of war plans, defense of our frontiers and overseas departments.

The Budget and Legislative Planning Branch all legislative and budgetary questions.

The primary functions of the War Department General Staff group themselves into three main categories:

- (1) Plans for National Defense.
  - (2) Utilization of means available in peace to further the plans for National Defense.
  - (3) Routine peace-time policies.
- (1) The plans for National Defense are fundamental functions of first importance and must be the starting point and basic to all other functions. The routine and economic difficulties of peace

are permitted at times to supplant this important work, but when such is the case the General Staff is false to the real reason for its existence and will fail in time of an emergency. As a basic duty the General Staff is responsible that definite National Defense policies are presented to Congress and in furtherance thereof that all steps are determined to make these policies effective in an emergency. Plans for the mobilization of manpower and industry with all the infinite details of raising, organizing, equipping, supplying and training forces are essential to the formulation of specific war plans to meet all possible contingencies. The details of formulating National Defense plans have been or will be covered in other lectures, however, may I stress to you the importance of forever keeping this function as the guide and reason for all studies and plans in the other groups.

(2) Utilization of the means available in peace to further the plans for National Defense involves the most practical problems and often the most difficult. Congress in its wisdom places at the disposal of the War Department funds, forces and plants for National Defense. These are never adequate but it is a General Staff's duty to utilize them to the best interest of National Defense. This involves such subjects as organization, training, armament, war reserve supplies, location, and all included in the general term "Preparedness".

Essential to these considerations is the annual budget of the War Department. Funds are basic to all that may be accomplished and to efficient results. The General Staff, assisted by technical advice of the Arms and Services, should formulate the annual budget and present it to Congress. It should then apportion the funds made available and control their general use with its National Defense plans foremost in mind. Otherwise there will occur an undue development of one branch or specialty over another. The details and complications associated with these tasks are beyond the purview of this lecture.

(3) Routine peace-time policies relate to the ever present administrative problems involved in conducting, in a republic, a business comprising thousands of officers and soldiers, and with about 300 million dollars annual expenditures, every detail of which is colored by the proclivities of human nature. Promotions, discipline, wives and chil-

dren, political influences, contracts for supplies, construction and whatnot all go to involve the General Staff in problems necessary but often far removed from its primary purpose of National Defense. Inherently such problems will become of greater importance in peace unless the General Staff steels itself against them.

(To be Continued)

## General Booth to Retire

Maj. Gen. Ewing E. Booth, USA, who recently relinquished command of the Philippine Department, reaches the statutory retirement age on Feb. 28, 1934, and on that date will pass from the active list of the Army. General Booth is now at his home, 2819 P street, N. W., Washington, D. C., awaiting retirement.

General Booth was born at Bowers Mills, Missouri, February 28, 1870. He began his military career at Pueblo, Colorado, as a private in the 2nd Infantry of the Colorado National Guard in which regiment he had attained the rank of captain prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. In May 1898 he was appointed a captain in the First Colorado Volunteer Infantry and served with that organization in the Philippine campaign which resulted in the capture of Manila from the Spanish forces and in subsequent engagements against Insurgent forces. In July 1899, while still in the Philippines, he was commissioned a captain in the 36th U. S. Volunteer Infantry. He participated in many expeditions and engagements with Insurgent forces on the Island of Luzon until 1901. Commissioned a first lieutenant of Cavalry in the Regular Army in February 1901, he was ordered to join the 7th U. S. Cavalry in Cuba where he served until May 1902 when he was sent to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, as a student officer at the Infantry and Cavalry School. Upon completion of that course he rejoined the 7th U. S. Cavalry at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where he served until September 1904 when he was again ordered to Ft. Leavenworth as a student officer at the Staff College. He remained on duty at Ft. Leavenworth for four years after graduation from the Staff College for two years as an instructor and two years as secretary of the Army Service Schools. In 1909 he rejoined the 7th U. S. Cavalry at Ft. Riley, Kansas, where he served until February 1911 when he accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands. In January 1913 he was detailed as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, then commanding the Philippine Department, and was charged with the clearing up of titles to military reservations and with all matters relating to the instruction and training of troops of the mobile Army in the Philippines. After three years of service in the Philippine Islands he returned to the United States in 1914 for duty at Texas City, Texas, as aide-de-camp to General Bell, who commanded the 2d Division. In 1916 he was transferred to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with the First U. S. Cavalry where he remained until our entrance into the World War. From June to August 1917, having reached the rank of major, he was Assistant Chief of Staff and later Chief of Staff of the Eastern Department at Governors Island, New York. In August he was promoted to the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel and detailed as Chief of Staff of the 77th Division (National Army of New York City) and in the latter part of that year was sent to France as an observer of military operations on the Western front. He returned to the United States in March 1918, and accompanied the 77th Division to France sailing the latter part of March 1918, and served as Chief of Staff of that division in defensive positions on the British front and in the Baccarat sector. In July 1918 he was appointed a temporary brigadier general and assigned to command the 8th Brigade of the 4th Division (Regular Army) which he commanded in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensives, and on the march to Germany. After January

1919 he served in Tours, France, as Assistant Chief of Staff of the Service of Supply, Chief of Staff of the Service of Supply, Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces, and in Tours and Paris as Chief of Staff of the American Forces in France. From January to July 1920 he was Deputy Allied High Commissioner to Armenia. He returned to the United States in July 1920 and, with the permanent rank of colonel in the Regular Army, was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where he served in turn as assistant commandant, instructor and director at the General Service Schools until August 1923 when he was ordered to Washington, D. C., as an instructor at the Army War College. In April 1924 he was ordered to Fort McIntosh, Tex., to command the 4th U. S. Cavalry on which duty he remained until July 1924 when he was appointed a permanent brigadier general in the Regular Army. He then commanded the First Cavalry Brigade at Fort Clark, Tex., until 1925 when he was detailed as Commandant of the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kans. In May 1927 he became Assistant Chief of Staff, Supply Division, War Department General Staff at Washington. General Booth was promoted to Major General on Dec. 22, 1929, and on Oct. 11, 1930, was appointed Deputy Chief of Staff, later going to the Philippines.

General Booth has been awarded the following decorations: Officer of the Legion of Honor (French), Croix de Guerre with Palm (French), Medal of La Solidaridad (Panamanian), and the Distinguished Service Medal (United States), the citation for which reads as follows:

"He commanded, with great ability and gallantry, the 8th Infantry Brigade in the operations which forced the reluctant enemy to evacuate Bois-du-Fey, Bois-de-Malaumont, Bois-de-Peut-de-Faux, and Bois-de-Forêt in September and October 1918. His splendid leadership was an important factor in these actions."

## Rivers and Harbors' Trucks

The War Department announced this week that the Chief of Engineers has approved the award of contracts for the purchase of five motor trucks from the Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Mich., at a total cost of \$2,199.04 and one motor truck from the General Motors Truck Co., St. Louis, Mo., at \$1,457.23.

These trucks are to be used in connection with the Rivers and Harbors program.

## Army Transport Sailings

USS Grant—Leave Honolulu Jan. 6; arrive San Francisco Jan. 12, leave Feb. 9; arrive Honolulu Feb. 15, leave Feb. 16; arrive Guam Feb. 26, leave Feb. 26; arrive Manila March 3.

Chateau Thierry—Leave New York Feb. 9; arrive San Juan Feb. 13, leave Feb. 14; arrive Cristobal Feb. 17, leave Feb. 21; arrive San Juan Feb. 24, leave Feb. 24; arrive New York Feb. 28.

Republic—Leave New York Jan. 18; arrive Cristobal Jan. 24, leave Jan. 26; arrive San Francisco Feb. 5, leave Feb. 10; arrive Honolulu Feb. 17, leave Feb. 21; arrive San Francisco Feb. 28.

## Non-Com. Retires

Ft. Sill, Okla.—Mr. Sgt. James J. Dempsey, Field Artillery School Detachment (White), was placed on the retired list of the United States Army, effective Dec. 31, 1933, after having completed twenty-eight years and two days service with a credit of two years and twenty-eight days double time.

"It is with regret that the retirement of Master Sergeant Dempsey is announced," it was stated in general orders. "His example and precept have been an inspiration to all who have known him. He carries with him into retirement the good will and best wishes of all officers and enlisted men of this command."

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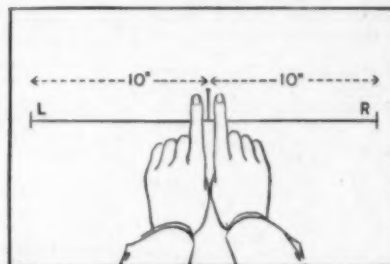
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## HOW ARE YOUR NERVES?

TRY THIS TEST



Draw a line twenty inches long on the edge of a newspaper. Stick a straight pin in the exact center. Place a forefinger on either side of the pin. Close your eyes...try to measure off quickly the distances by moving both hands at the same time. Have a watcher stop you when you reach the edge. See if both your fingers have moved the same distance. Most people try this at least six times before both hands come out evenly.

Frank Crilley (Camel smoker), famous deep-sea diver, completed the test on his 2nd try.

## Steady Smokers turn to Camels

You've often seen his name and picture in the papers—Jaffee, the city-bred boy from the U. S. A. who beat the best that Europe had to offer, and became the skating champion of the world! Speaking of speed skating and cigarettes, Jaffee says:

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lier tobaccos, are mild and likable in taste. And, what is even more important to a champion athlete, they never upset the nerves."

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**NEVER GET ON  
YOUR NERVES**

**NEVER TIRE  
YOUR TASTE**

## THE U. S. NAVY



## THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

## Admiral Leahy's Report

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Rear Adm. William D. Leahy, USN, for the fiscal year 1933 follow:

"I believe that vessels of the active fleet in commission should be kept in full complement both of officers and enlisted men. The demands of economy have, of late years, enforced gradually decreasing crews to a number that is now unsatisfactory from the point of view of efficient operation, and that is alarming from the point of view of preparedness for war, inasmuch as the system of personnel supply must plan on providing additional men for the active fleet on declaration of war, rather than of withdrawing from ships in full commission, a small nuclei of trained men for newly commissioned vessels. An undermanned fleet becomes a liability in war on the sources of personnel supply, not an asset as it should and would be if fully manned.

"In considering the sources from which officers must be obtained to man combatant ships now out of commission, it is apparent that heavy drain must be made upon the personnel of the peacetime shore establishment. There would be serious loss of efficiency in permitting this drain to become excessive. Experience in the last war demonstrated that the service of supply in all of its widespread ramifications of preparing, assembling, and delivering material, equipment and personnel requires a high order of skill and detailed knowledge of the needs of the fleet. This knowledge is possessed only by trained officers of the Navy.

"Through the National Recovery Act and the far-sighted statesmanship of the President of the United States, the Navy has secured a substantial building program.

"Since it takes much more time to train officers and men to operate ships than it does to build them, this bureau must plan now to complement these new vessels.

"For the foregoing reasons, it is recommended that there be no reduction in the present total line strength or in any particular rank. The present number of line officers, particularly in the higher ranks, compares unfavorably with the numbers in navies of other sea powers that are party with the United States in treaties limiting naval armament. Of and above the rank of lieutenant-commander, there are in the line of our Navy, 1,597 officers. The number includes those line officers detailed for engineering duties. The Japanese Navy, presumably a smaller organization, has 1,602 line and engineering officers of and above the rank of lieutenant-commander, including from 40 to 50 officers which, during some periods of the year, are on inactive duty. The corresponding number in the British Navy, on active duty, presumably comparable, is 2,172.

"The following table, prepared from the best sources available to this bureau gives a comparison of the number of

commissioned and warrant line officers including engineers on the active lists in the navies of Great Britain, Japan and the United States as of July 1, 1932.

	Rear	Capt.	Comdr.	Comdr.	Lieut.	Ens.	War.	Total
Great Britain (f) .....	54(a)	280	645	1193	1900	539(d)	1985	6647
Japan (f) (g) .....	90(b)	254	503	755	2214	1106	1578	6500
United States .....	50(c)	244	408	826	3246	1038	1455	7336(e)

(a) 6 Admirals, 12 Vice Admirals, 36 Rear Admirals.

(b) 9 Admirals, 19 Vice Admirals, 62 Rear Admirals.

(c) Includes 5 extra numbers

(d) Midshipmen at sea.

(e) Includes 787 line aviation officers.

(f) Line and engineers only.

(g) Includes those officers on inactive duty but who are placed on active list for maneuvers. This number varies from time to time.

British inactive list which is in addition to the above includes:  
4 Admirals of the Fleet, 4 Admirals, 9 Vice Admirals, 14 Rear Admirals, 17 Captains, 34 Commanders, 122 Lieutenant-Commanders, 28 Lieutenants.

"While aviation has not yet found a fixed and stable level with respect to other integral arms of the service, it is in fair prospect of so doing, and it is developing at a rate which may be prophesied with reasonable accuracy. The necessity of keeping that so-called specialty a part of a homogeneous service, making free demands on the general pool, has been established.

"I believe there should be an increase in the number of specially qualified observers who may be authorized to draw flight pay. The number was limited to 8 in the last appropriation bill. A study of this question is now being made and recommendation based on the study will be submitted to you later.

"The duties performed by the staff corps in the Navy are indispensable to efficiency. These duties have been well performed under existing organizations. However, I am of the opinion that there are too many officers of limited availability. It is believed this situation may be remedied by throwing certain corps duties into the general line pool, having them performed by line officers detailed for the purpose. Those particularly well qualified for special duties might later be assigned to the specialty as extra numbers and protected in their promotion status in the same manner as are now officers for engineering duty only. This plan should considerably reduce the total number of officers in the Navy and should increase the proficiency of line officers in general. This subject is now under the consideration of a board convened for the purpose, and further recommendation will be made after the board completes its study.

"A 15% reduction in pay has been applied to all ranks and ratings in the Navy, from the highest to the lowest grade, the original pay of the latter being only \$21 per month. This feature as applied to enlisted men, together with the estoppage or slowing down of promotions, and in addition the cancellations of reenlistment allowances may be expected to have a detrimental effect on the enlisted service during the forthcoming year. Reenlistments may be expected to decrease and first enlistments to fall off in quality. This will surely be the case when economic conditions improve.

"It is particularly unfortunate that the 15% reduction in pay was required of retired officers. Retired pay is considered as capital already earned, and any weakening of the accrued rights to retired pay may be expected to affect the morale of the entire active list.

"The situation is somewhat different with respect to the 15% reduction in pay

of the active list. No individual can object to a hardship borne by all for the common good of the state. However,

there are inequities in the application of this economy which certainly cannot have been intended by the framers of the legislation and which it is equally certain will be corrected when brought to their attention. While the active officer list of the Navy as a whole accepts cheerfully and in good part the 15% reduction as a measure of economy, it cannot be said that a review of naval pay since the war is regarded with the same equanimity. During the period of general prosperity when the pay of all other government services was greatly increased, when civilians outside of the government were enjoying a boom, and the costs of living were soaring, the military services were permitted to remain in a depression all the more acute because of the general comparative prosperity. Depression has been with the services since the World War. The following table is hereby repeated from the last year's report showing an increase in the emoluments of the government services since 1908:

	Percent
Foreign service .....	175
Civil service (mechanical) .....	153
Public schools (District of Columbia) 145	
Assistant secretaries .....	111
Post office inspectors .....	92
Civil service (clerical) .....	87
Judiciary .....	62
Congress .....	33 1/3
Cabinet .....	25
Army and Navy .....	11

The increase of 11% indicated for the Army and Navy from the pay scale of 1908 means exactly what it says, that is that naval officers, if paid under the full salary scale of today, draw only 11% more money than if they were paid under the full salary scale of 1908. Thus officers of the Navy as a whole, under the 15% cut, are now drawing 4% less than they would draw if paid under the 1908 schedule. Consideration of this situation causes a feeling of neglect and adverse discrimination in the naval service.

"In view of a certain and progressive rise in the cost of living, I strongly recommend that all reductions in the pay, allowances, and emoluments of the personnel of the Navy be removed at the earliest possible date and that consideration be given to a general revision upward of Navy pay.

"During the year every effort has been made to economize, and in view of reduced funds for 1934, orders have been issued to reduce to a bare maintenance status the Training Stations, at Newport, at Great Lakes, to skeletonize the Training Station at Norfolk, and to close the receiving ship at Boston Navy Yard. Radical reductions at other shore activities employing enlisted men, have been ordered in order to save men for the fleet during the fiscal year 1934, so that now the United States Navy has a greater proportion of enlisted men at sea and a lesser proportion of enlisted men ashore by far than any other navy in the world."

## Lay Keels on Four Vessels

Keels were laid at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Fore River, Quincy, Mass., Jan. 2, for four naval ships—the Heavy Cruiser CA44, USS Vincennes; three 1,850 ton destroyers: USS Phelps, USS Clark, USS Moffett.

Heavy Cruiser CA44 is the seventeenth heavy cruiser to be constructed by the United States and under terms of the London Naval Treaty could not be laid down prior to Jan. 1, 1934. There remains one additional heavy cruiser (8-inch gun) to complete the United States Navy cruiser strength and under terms of the treaty that vessel cannot be laid down until Jan. 1, 1935. The Heavy Cruiser CA44 is scheduled for completion Jan. 2, 1937.

Contract for its construction for the fixed price of \$11,720,000 without adjustment for changes in labor and material costs was signed by Secretary of the Navy Swanson on Sept. 1, 1933.

Contracts for the destroyers for the fixed price of \$3,896,000 each, was signed the same day. They are among the eight vessels of 1,850 tons which the Navy is building and are scheduled for completion on: USS Phelps, Dec. 3, 1935; USS Clark, Feb. 3, 1936; USS Moffett, March 3, 1936.

These destroyers are replacements for vessels which have become overage in 1933. At present there are only three under construction or for which keels are to be laid. The destroyers now authorized, built or building, will make a total of 32 (50,800 tons) vessels of this category by 1936 with an authorized strength of 150,000 tons under the terms of the London Naval Treaty or 65 destroyers (90,200 tons) short of the authorized tonnage. Keels for fourteen of the 32 destroyers have been laid.

## USNA '28 Award

Midshipman William Thomas Kinsella, First Class, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has been declared the winner of the Class of 1928 award. This award consists of a pair of marine binoculars or a watch, at the discretion of the recipient, and is presented to that midshipman of the graduating class who, by his spirit and character while serving on the "B squad," has done the most to promote football at the Naval Academy.

It will be presented by the Head of Department of Physical Training at the same time that other athletic awards are made.

## Navy Transport Sailings

USS CHAUMONT		
Arrive	Port	Depart
Jan. 13	San Francisco	Jan. 27
Jan. 29	San Pedro	Jan. 30
Jan. 31	San Diego	Feb. 2
Feb. 11	Canal Zone	Feb. 14
Feb. 17	Port au Prince	Feb. 17
Feb. 18	Guantanamo	Feb. 19
Feb. 24	N.O.B. Norfolk	
USS HENDERSON		
Jan. 3, 1934	San Francisco	Jan. 13
Jan. 21	Honolulu	Jan. 22
Feb. 4	Guam	Feb. 4
Feb. 10	Manila	March 12
March 18	Guam	March 18
March 30	Honolulu	April 2
April 10	San Francisco	

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## Coast Guard News

A conference of Coast Guard area commanders will be held at Headquarters next week, to consider general questions dealing with the operations of the service.

The meeting will be the first one since the reorganization of the service a year ago, when the present division of the United States into areas was made effective. Officials of Headquarters will discuss with the area commanders the improvements or deficiencies of the new system and generally review the year's experience. One principal topic to be discussed and worked out is the operation of the service next year under a greatly reduced budget. The estimates recommended for next year by the Bureau of the Budget are several million dollars less than that allowed for the current year and if not increased by Congress will require still additional curtailment of the Coast Guard's activities.

The officers ordered to Washington for the meeting which begins Jan. 8, are: Capt. D. M. Chiswell, New York City, commanding the Eastern Area; Capt. H. H. Wolfe, Cleveland, Ohio, commanding the Northern Area; Capt. H. G. Fisher, Mobile, Ala., commanding the Southern Area; and Capt. Eugene Blake, San Francisco, commanding the Western Area.

The recent cold wave which swept over the North Atlantic seaboard played havoc with commercial shipping—some loaded with fuel for coastal communities—being caught in the heavy ice which formed in the coastal rivers. Icebreaking in the navigable waters along our North Atlantic seaboard is a hazardous undertaking for any vessel not especially constructed with structural facilities for such work. The Coast Guard has only three cutters adapted for icebreaking in the North Atlantic—the Manhattan at New York, the Acushnet at Woods Hole, Mass., and the Kickapoo at Portland, Maine, and even during normal winters there has been a heavy demand upon their services for assistance to commercial shipping caught in ice jams or ice-locked rivers. Five of the new 165-foot cutters now being constructed for the Coast Guard are especially designed to break through the ice, and when these are completed the Service will have additional facilities for meeting such emergencies as have arisen recently.

The Hudson River with its heavy movement of shipping to and from the Port of Albany has called for urgent assistance on the part of the Coast Guard, and two cutters, the Manhattan and Acushnet—have been constantly engaged in freeing vessels icebound in this waterway and in endeavoring to keep open the channel from New York to Albany. The steamers Ivar and Birkenfeld at Albany were released by the Acushnet on Dec. 31 and the Acushnet preceded them, breaking the ice, on their voyage down the river to New York. The Manhattan broke out the steamers Ousbrige and Absaroka and assisted them in reaching the open channel. The Coast Guard tug Lightning broke out the steamer Hanley at Irvington, N. Y.

On Dec. 30 the Coast Guard received an appeal to release several icebound barges loaded with fuel oil for home consumption in Connecticut communities along the Connecticut River. The 125-foot patrol boat Diligence although not designed for icebreaking but desiring to render any aid within her power, was dispatched to the locality and according to latest advice was making satisfactory progress in freeing the vessels. The Cutter Champlain at the same time proceeded to the Narragansett Bay region and opened up channels for shipping to the ports of Providence, R. I., and Fall River, Mass.

The Kickapoo working day and night, is engaged in keeping the Kennebec River, Maine, open to navigation and giving particular attention to conditions at Portland, Maine. The 125-foot patrol boat Dix opened lanes through the ice in Fore River, Mass., in the vicinity of Quincy, and Lynn, Mass. (Mass. Bay), and the 125-foot patrol boat General

Greene assisted ice-locked shipping in the vicinity of Dorchester Bay, Boston Harbor.

### Orders to Officers

Comdr. LeRoy Reinburg, det. Jacksonville Division, and temporary assignment to Headquarters made permanent.

Chf. Bosn. Hans Hanson, det. Arcata, effective Feb. 1, 1934, and assigned as Commanding Officer, Alert.

Chf. Bosn. Albert Nelson, det. Alert, effective upon relief by Chf. Bosn. Hans Hanson, and assigned as Officer in Charge, Arcata.

### Coast Guard Funds Cut

Budget estimates for the Coast Guard for the next fiscal year provide \$2,077,550 less for the support of the service than is allowed during the current year, which will bring about a reduction of personnel and will require the decommissioning of a number of ships and bases.

The reduction, revealed in the JOURNAL several weeks ago, was officially announced this week with submission of the Administration's budget message to Congress. In the "Explanatory Synopsis of Estimates of Appropriations" which accompanied the budget message, the following was said of the Coast Guard cut:

"There is a decrease under this head of \$2,077,550 due largely to curtailed activities as a result of the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. The principal items of decrease are \$395,400 for pay and allowances, \$240,400 for fuel and water, \$351,943 for outfits, \$129,470 for rebuilding and repairing stations, \$10,426 for communication lines, \$17,205 for contingent expenses, and \$355,438 for repairs to vessels."

It is expected that the two million dollar reduction will require that eight of the twelve Coast Guard bases be placed in an inoperative status, and that four destroyers, 25 75-foot patrol boats, 34 picket boats and 14 miscellaneous craft be decommissioned. The enlisted strength will have to be reduced by 900 men, but this can probably be effected by discontinuing new enlistments. Similarly 50 temporary warrant officers must be dropped, but this can be arranged by not filling vacancies caused by natural attrition, it is expected.

### Ships Movements, January

Tentative schedule of operations of Naval Forces for month of January.

#### BATTLE FORCE

Pennsylvania, San Pedro, Calif.  
Arkansas, Jan. 1-15, San Pedro; Jan. 22-31, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
Tennessee, Jan. 1-3, Bremerton, Wash.; Jan. 6-31, San Pedro, Calif.  
West Virginia, New York, Arizona, Oklahoma, Nevada, Maryland, California, Colorado and Texas, San Pedro, Calif.  
Idaho, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Mississippi, Navy Yard, Norfolk; latter part of month based on Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
New Mexico, Navy Yard, Philadelphia; latter part of month based on Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

#### Cruisers, Battle Force

Milwaukee, Marblehead, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
Trenton, Memphis, San Diego area.  
Omaha, Cincinnati and Concord, San Pedro area.

#### Aircraft, Battle Force

Lexington, San Pedro area.  
Langley, San Diego area.  
Saratoga, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

#### Destroyers, Battle Force

Detroit, Jan. 1 enroute to Puget Sound; Jan. 2-31, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
Melville, Jan. 1-20, San Diego; Jan. 22-31, Mare Island.

Borlie, Aaron Ward, Buchanan, Crowninshield, Hale, Litchfield, Trever, Zane, Washburn, Perry, Broome, Alden, Chandler, Long, Hovey, Southard, Sicard, Pruitt, Dent, Rathburne, Waters, Talbot, Tracy, Dahlgren, Altair, Dorsey, Elliott, Roper, Lea, Twigg, McLeish, Simpson, San Diego, Calif.  
Decatur, Truxtun, McCormick, Evans, Wickes, Philip, Mare Island, Calif.

#### Mine Squadron One

Oglala, Ramsay, Gamble, Montgomery, Breese, Tanager, Lark, Whippoorwill, Quail, based on Pearl Harbor, T. H.

#### SCOUTING FORCE

Indianapolis (flagship) San Pedro, Calif.  
Cruisers, Scouting Force  
Chicago, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.  
Salt Lake City, Jan. 1-16, Bremerton,

## Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case:

(Case No. 25)

*After more than 40 years in the service of his country an officer was retired as a colonel. A few years after his retirement he died. His widow received a pension of \$30 a month until the issuance of the President's executive order when her pension was cut off entirely because she receives an income from her husband's life savings.*

Surely, Mr. President, you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon aged and deserving women!

Wash.: Jan. 19-31, San Pedro, Calif.

Houston, Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
Louisville, Northampton, Chester, Pensacola, Portland, Vestal, San Pedro, Calif.

#### Destroyers, Scouting Force

Raleigh, Hatfield, King, Kane, Brooks, Dickerson, Herbert, Leary, Schneck, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Breckinridge, Childs, Barry, Williamson, Hulbert, Noa, Gilmer, Preble, Wm. B. Preston, Dobbin, Hopkins, Dallas, Whitney, San Diego, Calif.

Manley, Newport, R. I.  
Bernadot, New York, N. Y.  
Taylor, Charleston, S. C.  
Sturtevant, Overton, Fairfax, Hamilton, Norfolk, Va.

Goff, Reuben James, McFarland, Tattnell, Rabbitt, Bainbridge, in Cuban waters.  
Humphreys, Sands, Fox, Lawrence, Mare Island, Calif.

Upshur, Tarbell, Greer, Yarnall, San Diego, Calif.

#### Training Squadron, Scouting Force

Wyoming, in Cuban waters.  
Badger, Tattnell, Tillman, Cole, Ellis, Claxton, Dupont, in Cuban waters.

#### SUBMARINE FORCE

Bushnell, San Diego, Calif.  
R-2, R-3, R-4, R-10, R-11, R-13, R-14, Falcon, New London; Eagle 58, Washington, D. C.  
Mallard, S-10 to S-17, S-48, Coco Solo, C. Z.  
Argonaut, Widgdon, Beaver, Seagull, S-1, S-18, S-19, S-21 to S-35, S-43 to S-47, at Pearl Harbor, T. H.  
Holland, Bass, Bonita, Ortolan, Dolphin, Narwhal, San Diego, Calif.  
Nautilus, Jan. 1-17, Mare Island; Jan. 19-31, San Diego.  
Cachalot, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Barrauda, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

#### FLEET BASE FORCE

Wright, Jan. 1-5, San Diego; Jan. 15-31, Pearl Harbor.  
Gannet, Mare Island, Calif.  
Pelican and Avocet, Pearl Harbor, T. H.  
Lapwing and Teal, Coco Solo, C. Z.

#### Train Squadron One

Utah, Bobolink, Vireo, Robin, Rail, Brasox, San Pedro area.

#### Train Squadron Two

Argonne, Relief, Medusa, Algorna, Sonoma, Brant, Pinola, Kingfisher, Tern, Partidge, Cuyama, San Pedro area.  
Aretic, San Francisco, Calif.  
Neches, Mare Island, Calif.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON

Richmond, Canal Zone and in Cuban waters.  
Jacob Jones and J. Fred Talbot, duty in Cuban waters.  
Antares, Norfolk Navy Yard and duty in Cuban waters.

## CCC Activities

Co. 771 CCC, Camp Dodge, Herrold, Iowa.—Thursday, December 21st was quite a momentous day in our camp. The Hon. Clyde L. Herring, Governor of our state was entertained by the Officers, Capt. H. E. Moore, 1st Lt. T. J. Grefeman, 2nd Lt. C. A. Barker, and the Selectees of Co. 771 Camp Dodge, Iowa. After a reception by the Officers the Governor and party were escorted to the mess hall where they partook of a mess kit dinner with the Officers and the boys.

Other members of the party were Col. C. E. Stodter, Iowa District CCC Commander; Maj. W. G. Gooch, Base Quartermaster, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa; Maj. F. C. V. Crowley, CCC Quartermaster Iowa District; General Charles H. Grahl, Adjutant General Iowa National Guard; Lt. Col. J. E. Thomas, Iowa National Guard; Lt. Col. Leroy C.

Perkins, Iowa National Guard, State Coordinator CCC; Lt. Col. Charles H. Gatchet, Air Corps Reserve.

Following the dinner the Governor gave a short address to the entire company, after which an inspection of the project on the Rifle Range took place by the Governor and his party. The Governor expressed enthusiasm with the progress of the work there. This was his first visit to an Iowa CCC Camp.

Boston—Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, Commanding General, First Corps Area, announces that his command has undertaken throughout the New England States, commencing with the new year, a new enrollment mission in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

General Conner said that the new enrollment mission, to be concluded on January 10, will have as its objective the filling of several thousand vacancies in the Corps resulting from various reasons, principally because a large number of youths and war veterans have left the Corps to accept jobs back home.

Boston—Informed of reports this morning that hundreds of the CCC boys who returned to their homes for the holidays were without funds to get back to the forest camps, Maj. Gen. Fox Conner has issued orders to the commanding officers of army recruiting stations and the headquarters of the six CCC Districts in New England to furnish return transportation to the men.

The funds advanced to the youths for their transportation will be deducted from their January pay.

General Conner said that if any of the stranded CCC youths will report to any of the army stations authorized to advance transportation they will be taken care of by the army officials.

Baldwinsville, Mass., Jan. 2, 1934.—The first and only CCC camp in this district to hold regularly scheduled moving picture shows is the proud boast of the members of 1102nd Co. CCC in the Otter River State Forest. The shows have been running each week since the early part of September.

Every Thursday night a feature picture, comedy and travelogue or educational film is shown to the forest workers. This has been made possible through the efforts of Lt. Harry J. Jenkins, MI-Res. of Boston, recreational officer at the camp.

Richard Packard of West Bridgewater, Mass., and Gerald Tucker of Dedham are the projectionists.

Washington, D. C.—Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, last week forwarded to President Roosevelt a complete statistical report outlining the major forestry projects completed by the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Indian conservation camps during the first six months enrollment period ending September 30, 1933.

The figures show that 12,671 miles of trails were built, that the men constructed 68,000 soil erosion dams, spent 400,000 days fighting forest fires, built 4,229 bridges, planted trees on more than 25,000 acres and began planting operations on an additional 50,000 acres. Disease control work was completed on 1,675,000 acres, rodent control work on 3,566,918 acres and insect pest control work on 800,153 acres and poisonous plant control work on 47,459 acres.

Twenty-eight camps containing 5,600 veterans did flood control work under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers of the War Department. Of the 1,522 camps in the continental United States, 1,250 were under the supervision of the Forest Service, 175 under the Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations, 71 under the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 28 under the Chief of Engineers, three under the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture and 1 under the General Land Office.

Developments in Washington make it vital to your interest that you get the Army and Navy Journal each week. Subscribe now.

# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Published Every Saturday by the  
Army and Navy Journal, Inc.

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN, President and Publisher

LEROY WHITMAN, Editor

1701 Connecticut Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation

Advertising Rates on Request

Foreign postage \$1 additional per year

"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.—From Vol. I, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1934

"The independence and liberty which you possess are the work of common dangers, sufferings and successes."—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS LAID UPON the doorstep of Congress the question of the immediate cancellation of the entire pay cut and the pay freeze. Regarding the former, he told the country through the Washington correspondents that he is bound by the law and not by his "personal feelings and sense of justice." In recommending the repeal of the pay freeze, he emphasized the hardships which that enactment has imposed upon the personnel of the Services who are "engaged in a life service to their country," and, therefore, "in a different category from those in other governmental agencies," and should "in 1935 be released from the restrictions on automatic increases in compensation." Thus, the President's own statements establish his recognition of the unfair burdens which have been placed upon the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps. He has reduced the pay cut as far as he considers he can under the law, and he has asked for action on the pay freeze.

But this is inadequate relief, as the President himself admits in the case of the pay cut, and as is clear in the case of the pay freeze when it is recalled that the enactment recommended by the President will not take effect until June 30 next. Shall the Services be continued at reduced pay when, for example, the CCC whom they are training and developing, enjoy a far higher wage scale? That would be a continuation of a condition which offends the President's sense of justice. In connection with the pay freeze, why, we ask, is further discrimination to be injected into a sorry policy. What about the officers and men who have been and will be deprived of the automatic increases to which they are entitled? If the President's recommendation be enacted, the Government will be placed in the position of withholding something that has been actually earned and granting it as from the date the law takes effect and not from the time the increases were due.

The duty of Congress in this matter is plain. It should abolish the pay cut without further delay. It should repeal the pay freeze and provide in the measure that the amount of the automatic increases should be instantly handed over to those entitled to them. At that the Government would save the interest on the money that has been retained in the Treasury.

With the President favorable, with the disposition in Congress friendly, there should be no hesitation in remedying what now is admitted to have been an act of gross injustice.

IN THE INTEREST OF MORALE, there is another matter upon which Congress should act. In his budget message, the President specifically proposed the continuance of the law withholding the reenlistment allowance. This, together with the pay cut, deprived men already in the Navy of that reward for service, to quote the Secretary of the Navy, which they had every right to expect. To the Congressional committees concerned, we call attention to the statement of General MacArthur in his annual report that as a result of the denial of the reenlistment allowance, reduction of clothing allowance and loss of additional pay for skill in marksmanship, "all in all, the feeling seems to be growing among them (the enlisted personnel) that they are victims of indifference and unfair treatment." Secretary Swanson declared the deprivations imposed "have already reacted and will continue to react unfavorably upon the enlisted service in the forthcoming year." It is apparent that in requiring the enlisted personnel to continue to carry the burdens fashioned by laws with which the President has admitted he has no sympathy, the Director of the Budget will be responsible for the further lowering of morale.

Congress always has manifested a proper concern in the welfare of the enlisted man. It understands that as part of his pay and in recognition of his continuance in service the reenlistment bonus was enacted year after year. Likewise, in the interest of the promotion of morale, proper clothing allowances and additional pay for skill in marksmanship were authorized. These components of the earned pay of the enlisted men should be restored in full. The Military and Naval Committees which are charged with the responsibility of promoting service contentment should recommend the appropriate legislation and thus rebuild the enlisted personnel above the danger line as urged by General MacArthur.

A LITTLE INVESTIGATION BY THE American Association of University Professors, which refused this week to recognize degrees granted by the Naval Academy to its graduates, would have disclosed that Congressional economy was responsible for the reduction in the civil membership of the Academy Faculty. We sympathize with the Professors who lost their positions and can understand the indignation of the Association in connection therewith. But to blackball Academy degrees, which are authorized by law and which are accepted by the Association of American Universities, is to go to an extreme which will not benefit the American Association of University Professors and certainly will not injure the value of the degrees either to those upon whom conferred or in the view of the country at large. In fact, the educational system at Annapolis has been a matter of constant improvement, especially under the present Administration and faculty. The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof, and the graduates turned out are furnishing ample evidence that their training has equipped them to meet the general conditions of life as well as to discharge the special kind of service which is required in the Navy. It is to be expected that the rank and file of the American Association of University Professors will question the action of their Philadelphia meeting, and promptly redress a wrong done to an Institution in which the country has entire confidence and, indeed, a feeling of justifiable pride.

## Service Humor

### His Kind of Kindness

"I cannot understand," the young man at college wrote to his parent, "how you can consider yourself a kind father. You have not sent me a check in three weeks. What sort of kindness do you call that." The father's reply was brief. "Dear son," he wrote, "that's unremitting kindness."

—5th Corps Area News.

### A Reform Deal

"I want tax reform!" he bellowed. "I want tariff reform! I want trust reform! I want social reform! I want money reform! I want —!" "Chloroform!" shouted a man in the crowd.

—USS Arkansas Arkite.

### His One Regret

She insisted on taking innumerable frocks with her to Chinwangtao, and they arrived at Tientsin East Station loaded with baggage.

"I wish," said the young subaltern, thoughtfully, "that we'd brought the piano."

"You needn't try to be sarcastic," came the frigid reply. "It's not a bit funny."

"I'm not trying to be funny," he explained, sadly. "I left the leave warrants on it."

—The Sentinel.

### Reasonable Doubt

The Chow Hound had passed beyond the Pearly Gates and was looking around curiously. Suddenly his face grew pale.

"What—what!" he gasped. "Surely this isn't heaven?"

"It certainly is," St. Peter assured him. "What makes you doubt it?"

"Why it can't be," protested the former doughboy. "That angel over there used to be the Mess Sergeant of my outfit."

—Pennsylvania Guardsman.

### Did He Go?

Ross—"Did they call you before the curtain when you sang 'Dinah'?"

Haws—"Call me? Man, they dared me."

—U.S.S. Saratoga Plane Folk.

### Betting On A Certainty

The whole regiment knew that the colonel was a bad horseman, and when the order to move off was given, the band struck up the regimental march. The colonel's horse was not fond of music, and everybody was interested in its antics—so interested that the front rank of the first company bunched up in the middle. "Ease off," shouted the Captain of the first company. "No 'e ain't," shouted a recruit, "but 'e soon will be."

—Sabers (Texas).

### Personal Knowledge

Lieut.—"What's the idea of scratching your neck in ranks, Brown?"

Brown—"Well, I was the only one that knew it itched, sir."

—California Guardsman.

Start the New Year right. Send those wise cracks to the Journal Humor Editor.

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

E. W.—It does not appear that there was an expedition official designated the "Lone Wolf Expedition." However, it is shown that in November, 1868, General Custer arrested Lone Wolf, a Kiowa chief, and took him to Fort Cobb, Indian Territory (Oklahoma). Other chiefs of various tribes are shown to have surrendered at that time. On Feb. 23, 1875, Lt. Col. J. W. Davidson, 10th Cav., reported the capture of a band of Kiowas on Salt Fork of Red River, Tex., and among the prisoners at the time were Lone Wolf and two other chiefs who surrendered unconditionally with their arms and ponies.

Within the period mentioned, Company B, 11th Inf., was stationed as follows: Camp Grant, Richmond, Va., from July 1, 1868, to March 15, 1869; Jackson, Mass., Greenville, and Jefferson, Texas, from about March, 1869, to June 4, 1870; en route to and at Ft. Concho, Texas, from June 5, 1870, to Feb. 11, 1873; and at Ft. Richardson, Texas, from Feb. 28, 1873, to Dec. 31, 1875. The company is shown to have performed the usual garrison duties at the stations given above. Nothing has been found of record to show that it participated in the surrender of Lone Wolf at any time.

V. C.—You should make application to the General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C., for the back pay due you.

D. B.—The Army Band does not receive pay for concerts broadcast over the radio. It is a sustaining feature and is classified as a good will feature.

## IN THE JOURNAL

### 10 Years Ago

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, assistant Chief of Air Service, has completed his tour of inspection of the Hawaiian Islands.

### 20 Years Ago

The Secretary of the Navy has decided that the science of aerial navigation has reached that point where aircraft must form an important part of our navy force for offensive and defensive operations. Pensacola has been selected for a naval aeronautical center.

### 30 Years Ago

Capt. Edward L. Munson, MD, USA, assistant to the Commissioner of Public Health in Manila, has instituted a series of conferences with native officials to help educate them.

### 50 Years Ago

Plans for the sending of a relief party to find the Greely Expedition, believed to be on Littleton Island, are going forward. It is expected that either an Army or a Naval officer will head the relief party.

### 70 Years Ago

The JOURNAL publishes the official report of Major General Thomas on the Battle of Chickamauga.



War Department  
Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

GENERAL OFFICERS

Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, from command of Fifth Corps Area, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to command, Fourth Corps Area, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (Jan. 2).

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, C. of S. Lt. Col. Frederick W. Mauley, from detail as member GSC, from assignment to Gen. St. and Troops, hq. Philippine Dept., report comdg. gen. Philippine Dept. for assignment duty at his hq. (Jan. 2).

Col. Francis A. Ruggles, from GSC, 6th C. A., Chicago, Ill., to Philippines. (Jan. 2).

MEDICAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, The SG Medical Corps

Maj. Henry C. Bradford, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md. (Jan. 3).

Maj. Herbert C. Mallory, from Post Graduate course, Army Med. School, AMC, Wash., D. C., Feb. 5, to Holabird Qm. Depot, Baltimore, Md. (Jan. 4).

Maj. Chas. E. Sima, from Post Graduate course, Army Med. School, AMC, Wash., D. C., Feb. 5, to General Dispensary, USA, Washington, D. C. (Jan. 4).

Veterinary Corps

The following from duty at Army Vet. Sch., AMC, Wash., D. C., Feb. 5, to stations assigned as indicated:

Maj. Chas. B. Dunphy, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Maj. Herbert K. Moore, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 2nd Lt. Richard G. Yule, Ft. Myer, Va. (Jan. 4).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, C. of F.

1st Lt. Joseph Harris, from Governors Island, N. Y., to Plattsburg Bks., N. Y. (Jan. 2).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C. of E.

1st Lt. John R. Noyes, from Seattle Engr. district, Seattle, Wash., Feb. 1, detailed instructor, Engrs., N. Mex. NG, Las Cruces, N. Mex. (Jan. 3).

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. ALVA J. BRASTED, C. of Ch.

Ch. Roy H. Parker, assigned Ft. Riley, Kans., on completion tour foreign service in Hawaiian Dept. (Dec. 29).

Ch. Perry O. Wilcox, from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Hawaiian Dept. (Dec. 29).

Ch. Louis C. Tiernan, Ft. Riley, Kans., and Ch. Leo J. McDonald, Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital, Denver, Colo., on completion tour foreign service in Philippines, to stations indicated after name. (Dec. 29).

Ch. James H. O'Neill, from Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital, Denver, Colo., to Philippines. (Dec. 29).

Ch. Wm. J. Walsh, from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Philippines. (Dec. 29).

Ch. Julian E. Yates, from duty in office, C. of Ch., Wash., D. C., assigned Ft. Myer, Va. (Jan. 3).

Ch. Milton O. Beebe, from Chasute Fld., Ill., assigned Ft. Snelling, Minn. (Jan. 3).

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. HARRY G. BISHOP, C. of FA

Lt. Col. Otto L. Brunzell, detailed member GSC, assigned hq. 1st C. A., from Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (Jan. 2).

Maj. Robert B. McBride, jr., from Hawaiian Dept., to Ninth Corps Area, Pres. of S. P., Calif. (Jan. 4).

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of Inf.

1st Lt. Howard R. Johnson, from 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga., to duty as student in Advanced Course, Infantry School, same station. (Dec. 29).

Capt. Arthur R. Whitner, from Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo., to Hawaiian Dept. (Dec. 29).

Capt. Horace K. Heath, from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. (Dec. 29).

Maj. Gerald B. O'Grady, NG, ordered to active duty, Jan. 15, assigned NG Bureau, from Paterson, N. J., to Wash., D. C., reporting Chief, NG Bureau, for duty in his office. (Jan. 3).

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN D. FOULOIS, C. of AC

1st Lt. Robert C. Oliver, on leave at Randolph Fld., Tex., from assignment in Hawaiian Dept., assigned Randolph Fld., Tex. (Jan. 2).

2nd Lt. Chester B. Degavre, from detail in AC, from Randolph Fld., Tex., assigned Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Jan. 4).

2nd Lt. Chalmers K. McClelland, jr., from detail in AC, from Randolph Fld., Tex., assigned FA of 2d Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Jan. 4).

1st Lt. Byron E. Gates, from N. Y. NG, Miller Fld., New Dorp, S. I., N. Y., to Maxwell Fld., Ala. (Jan. 4).

LEAVES

Lt. Col. Wm. B. Meister, MC, extension, one month. (Dec. 29).

Capt. Edgar P. Sorensen, AC, two months, Apr. 18, 1934. (Jan. 2).

1st Lt. Thomas J. Randolph, Cav., extension, 18 days. (Jan. 3).

1st Lt. Wm. N. Gilmore, FA, extension, 14 days. (Jan. 3).

W. G. Wm. H. Anderson, USA, three months, 15 days, Mar. 29. (Jan. 4).

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following are placed on the retired list at the stations indicated, Dec. 31:

Tech. Sgt. Carroll B. Mohaney, Med. Dept., Ft. Lewis, Wash.; St. Sgt. Joseph C. McCormack, QMC, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 1st Sgt. Ferdinand J. CAC, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.; 2nd Lt. Clarence H. Gunderson, FA, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Sgt. Fred Simonsen, CAC, Ft. McClellan, Ala.; Mr. Sgt. Albert Frank, demt., Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Sgt. James K. Somervell, CE, Ft. Lawton, Wash.

BOARDS

A board of medical officers is appointed to meet at the General Dispensary, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1934, and on such other dates as necessary, at the call of the president thereof, for the purpose of conducting the annual physical examination of officers of the Regular Army on duty in Washington, who may properly be ordered before the board. Detail for the board: Col. Arthur M. Whaley, MC; Lt. Col. Harry M. Deiber, DC; Lt. Col. George F. Lull, MC; Maj. Charles W. Riley, MC; Maj. Charles B. Kendall, MC; Maj. Frank W. Pinger, MC; Maj. James J. Weeks, DC; Maj. Elmer S. Tenney, MC (recorder); Maj. Harry A. Bishop, MC; Maj. Elgin C. Pratt, MC; Capt. Loren D. Moore, MC; Capt. August W. Spittler, MC; Capt. Roger G. Prentiss, jr., MC; Capt. Arnold A. Albright, MC; Capt. Herbert T. Berwald, MC, and Capt. Charles L. Leedham, MC. (Jan. 2).

Each of the following-named officers is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as a member of the Board of Officers appointed for the purpose of standardizing the form of War Contracts:

Maj. Allan W. Dawson, MC, vice Lt. Col. Lucius L. Hopwood, USA-Ret.; Capt. Robert C. Vickers, SC, vice Capt. Wilton B. Persons, SC, hereby relieved; Capt. Philip G. Bruton, CE, vice Capt. Cecil R. Moore, CE, hereby relieved; Capt. Charles W. Dietz, QC, vice Capt. Charles O. Thrasher, QC, hereby relieved. (Jan. 4).

NAVY ORDERS

Dec. 28, 1933

Capt. John W. Lewis, det. Bu. Ordnance, Navy Dept., to command USS Cuyama.

Comdr. Hester Hoogewerf, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C., about Dec. 30; to command USS Badger.

Lt. Eliwood E. Burgess, det. USS Tennessee about June 1; to Ninth Nav. Dist., Great Lakes.

Lt. William L. Froese, det. Office of Nav. Communications, Navy Dept., in Jan.; to command USS Ontario.

Lt. Benjamin G. Furrington, det. USS Texas on Feb. 1; to USS Langley.

Lt. Joyce A. Ralph, det. USS Langley on Feb. 1; to USS Texas.

Lt. Francis B. Stoddert, det. USS New York; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Reamer E. De La Barre, ors., Oct. 27 revoked. Det. USS Fox about Jan. 10; to USS Dorsey.

Lt. (jg) Nicholas J. F. Frank, jr., det. USS Lawrence; to USS Williamson. Ors. Sept. 7 revoked.

Lt. (jg) John K. McCue, det. Rec. Ship at New York in Jan.; to c. f. o. USS New Orleans and on board when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) John E. Sisson, det. USS Detroit about Nov. 1; to instr. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Ens. George C. Hunter, det. USS New York about Feb. 8; to c. f. o. USS San Francisco and on board when commissioned.

Lt. Comdr. Lou C. Montgomery (DC), det. USS Relief about Feb. 19; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Comdr. Omar D. Conger (SC), det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., about Feb. 10; to USS Saratoga.

Comdr. John J. Gaffney (SC), det. USS Saratoga in March; to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Dec. 29, 1933

Comdr. John C. Cunningham, det. 3rd Nav. Dist., about Jan. 9; to command USS Sirius.

Comdr. Ralph R. Stewart, det. command USS Sirius about Jan. 15; to Hdqtrs., 1st

Nav. Dist., Boston, Mass.

Lt. John E. Beck, det. VP Sqdn. 1F in Jan.; to c. f. o. USS Astoria and on board when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Paul M. Clyde, det. VP Sqdn. 5F about Dec. 30; to USS New Mexico aviation unit.

Lt. (jg) Jefferson R. Dennis, det. USS Alden about Jan. 2; to USS Sicard.

Lt. (jg) Arnold W. McKechnie, det. USS S-25; to Rec. Ship at San Francisco.

Comdr. Joseph J. A. McMullin (MC), det. USS Wyoming about Jan. 15; to Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.

Capt. Norman M. Smith (CEC), det. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., about Dec. 20; to duty as Chief of Bu. Y. & D., Navy Dept.

Ch. Bosn. Oscar Benson, det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., about Feb. 4; to USS Whippoorwill.

Ch. Bosn. Harry J. De Voto, det. USS Cormorant in Jan.; to USS Wyoming.

Ch. Bosn. Albert C. Fraenzel, det. USS Wyoming in Jan.; to Rec. Sta., Phila., Pa.

Mach. Paul D. Brown, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Elec. Isaac L. Glenn, det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., in Jan.; to c. f. o. USS Astoria and on board when commissioned.

Ch. Elec. Arthur W. Kershner, det. USS Rigel about April 1; to USS Altair.

Jan. 2, 1934

Lt. Comdr. Clarence R. Rockwell, det. USS Chester; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Raymond A. Walker, det. USS Utah about March 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) John F. Goodwin, det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada, in Feb.; to USS R-14.

Comdr. William H. Short (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, N. H., about Jan. 5; to USS Wyoming.

Lt. (jg) Alton C. Abernethy (MC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., about Feb. 20; to USS Melville.

Lt. (jg) Irving D. Litwack (MC), det. Dest. Div. 11, about March 1; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) John M. Wheelis, jr., (MC), det. USS Melville about Feb. 25; to Dest. Div. 11.

Ch. Carp. John Conboy, det. USS Portland; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Jan. 3, 1934

Ens. Eb S. Cooke, det. USS Sands in Jan.; to USS Hatfield, Ors. Sept. 7 revoked.

Ch. Pay Ck. Carlile Reid, det. 9th Nav. Dist., about Jan. 1; to c. f. o. USS Astoria and on board when commissioned.

Asiatic Despatch Orders, Dec. 30, 1933.

Lt. (jg) Harry M. Denty, det. Yangtze Patrol; to Rec. Ship at New York, N. Y.

Capt. Samuel S. Rodman (MC), det. command Nav. Hosp., Canacao, P. I.; to duty 12th Nav. Dist., and further hospitalization.

Comdr. Frederic L. Conklin (MC), Bu. Nav. ors. modified to 16th Nav. Dist.

MARINE CORPS

Dec. 29, 1933

Brig. Gen. Louis McC. Little, appointed Brigadier General to rank from Jan. 1, 1934.

Maj. Oliver Floyd, on reporting of his relief detached MB, NAS, Lakehurst, N. J., to Hdqs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Howard B. Enyart, on Jan. 2, detached MB, Wash., D. C., to Hdqs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Capt. John Halla on or about Jan. 20, detached First Brig. Haiti, to MB, Wash., D. C., via first available conveyance.

2nd Lt. Carson A. Roberts, det. First Brig. Haiti, to NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to report not later than Jan. 29.

The following-named officers have been promoted to the grades indicated with rank from Dec. 24:

Col. Walter N. Hill, Lt. Col. Edward A. Ostermann, Maj. Walter T. H. Galliford, Capt. George Esau, 1st Lt. Alan Shapley.

Jan. 2, 1934

Capt. Paul R. Cowley, on reporting of his relief about Jan. 8, detached MB, NPF, Indian Head, Md., to MB, NS, Guam via the USAT Grant scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Feb. 9.

Capt. Oliver P. Smith, about Jan. 10 detached MB, Quantico, Va., to Paris, France, via the SS City of Havre scheduled to sail from Baltimore, Md., on or about Jan. 17.

2nd Lt. Howard J. Turton, det. MB, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., to MB, USS New Orleans to report not later than Jan. 6.

Qm. Ck. John L. McCormack, det. MB, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., to MB, Quantico, Va.

Jan. 3, 1934

Capt. Donald Curtis, orders to Dept. of the Pacific modified to duty in Office of

Navy Dept.  
Marine Corps

the Judge Advocate General, Navy Dept., Wash., D. C., via the USS Chaumont scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Jan. 27.

Capt. Charles F. Kienast, died on Dec. 29, 2nd Lt. Raymond F. Crist, jr., det. MD, AL, Peiping, China to MB, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Jaime Sabater, det. MD, USS Starvetant to MD, USS Jacob Jones.

Chf. Pay Ck. Gouverneur H. Parrish, on Jan. 8 detached MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, NAS Pensacola, Fla., to report not later than Jan. 15.

Chf. Pay Ck. John J. Darlington, det. MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

Pay Ck. David R. Porter, on Jan. 16, detached MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

The following-named officers have been promoted to the grades indicated to rank from the dates shown:

Maj. Fred G. Patchen, Jan. 1, 1934; Capt. Edwin G. Farrell, Dec. 30, 1933; Capt. Augustus H. Fricke, Jan. 1, 1934, No. 1;

Capt. Julian N. Frisbie, Jan. 1, 1934, No. 2; 1st Lt. David F. O'Neill, Jan. 1, 1934, No. 1;

1st Lt. John C. Munn, Jan. 1, 1934, No. 2; 1st Lt. Jaime Sabater, Jan. 1, 1934, No. 3.

Purchase of Motors for Army

The Quartermaster General of the Army this week issued invitations for bids on the following automotive equipment to be purchased under the \$10,000,000 allotted by the Public Works Administration:

703—ton and a half ton trucks, 4 wheel, 4 wheel drive, light chassis.

84—two ton trucks, 6 wheel, 6 wheel drive, heavy chassis.

9—Passenger cars, sedan.

2496—One and a half ton trucks, 4-wheel, 2-wheel drive, light chassis.

91—Trailers, one ton cargo (for Cavalry).

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## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Army "Makes" in 1934**—The year now opening will see probably more than the average number of "makes" among the general officers of the line of the Army and the chiefs and assistant chiefs of branches. As to the latter, it is currently gossiped that the precedent set during the year 1933 of chiefs of branches reverting to their regular ranks and staying in active service after the expiration of their tours will be continued.

The first expiration of tour is that of Maj. Gen. John L. DeWitt as quartermaster General which occurs on Feb. 2. Next comes Maj. Gen. Harry G. Bishop whose term as chief of Field Artillery runs out March 9. On March 21 the tours of Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry as chief of Cavalry and Maj. Gen. John W. Gulick as Chief of Coast Artillery expire. Next comes Maj. Gen. Samuel Hof, Chief of Ordnance, whose tour expires June 2. General Hof is due for retirement October 31 so he will not be one of those to remain long on the active list. It is generally understood that General Bishop will desire to retire. The other three, Generals DeWitt, Henry and Gulick, are more than likely to revert to their regular ranks as colonels and stay on the active list. In that event, and in view of their records, it is probable that their selections to be brigadier generals of the line will follow shortly.

Five assistant chiefs of branches also will have their four year tours expire this year. They are Brig. Gen. William H. Tschappat and Brig. Gen. Edwin D. Bricker, assistant chiefs of Ordnance, the former's tour expiring June 9 and the latter's Aug. 31. Brig. Gen. George B. Pillsbury, assistant Chief of Engineer, goes out June 26. Two assistant Chiefs of Air Corps have their tours expire this year, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Danforth on June 30 and Brig. Gen. Henry C. Pratt on July 16.

Among the line generals there will be at least two makes for major generals and eight for brigadier generals. There will be a major generality to fill the vacancy created by the death of Maj. Gen. Edward L. King and one to replace Maj. Gen. Ewing E. Booth who retires Feb. 28. Promotion of two brigadier generals to fill these major generalcies will leave vacancies in the lower rank while the following six retirements brings the total to eight: Brig. Gen. Henry C. Whitehead on Feb. 28; Brig. Gen. John F. Madden, March 31; Brig. Gen. Walter C. Short, April 30; Brig. Gen. Howard L. Laubach, Aug. 31; Brig. Gen. James H. Reeves, Sept. 30; and Brig. Gen. William M. Cruikshank, Nov. 30.

**Name Line Selection Board**—A Line Selection Board, composed of the following-named officers, will meet Feb. 1, 1934, to select 44 Lieutenant Commanders for promotion to the grade of Commander: President—Rear Adm. Harley H. Christy, USN, President, Naval Examining Board; Members—Rear Adm. Frank H. Clark, USN, Member, General Board; Rear Adm. Joseph K. Taussig, USN, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Adm. Clark H. Woodward, USN, Member, General Board; Rear Adm. Cyrus W. Cole, USN, Director, Fleet Training Division; Rear Admiral Joseph R. Defrees, USN, Commandant, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.; Rear Adm. Samuel W. Bryant, USN, Office of Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Adm. Ernest J. King, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics; Rear Adm. Hayne Ellis, USN, Director of Naval Intelligence; Recorder—Lt. Comdr. Thomas R. Cooley, USN, Bureau of Navigation.

**Public Works Aids Air Tests**—An allotment of \$478,300 to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the construction of a full-speed wind tunnel for experimental purposes at Langley Field, Virginia, was announced this week by the Public Works Administration.

During the past year, the speed of certain military and commercial planes was increased to 200 miles and the prospect of still faster planes in the near future demands the solution of new and important aerodynamic and physical problems in connection with airplane construction.

The present experimental wind tunnel is the only one available in the United States for both service and commercial planes and its wind velocity does not pro-

vide for practical testing of the more modern planes which are constantly increasing their cruising speed.

Both service and commercial constructors depend, in large measure, on the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for fundamental researches that underlie aviation progress in the United States.

The proposed tunnel will be capable of producing air speeds up to 500 miles an hour. It will be 154 feet long by 51 feet wide and 25 feet high. Work can be started in 30 days and will furnish about 1,600 man-months employment.

**Shipment of Privately-Owned Automobiles at Government Expense**—Section 1, Circular No. 32, War Department, 1933, has been amended by adding subparagraph c to paragraph 2 as follows:

"c. Except as provided in a and b above, privately-owned automobiles may be shipped as excess baggage with the authorized change of station allowance of baggage upon the agreement of the owner to bear any expense incident thereto from personal funds; collection to be made as prescribed in paragraph 24, AR 30-960."

**Army and Navy Commandants Fly Over Philippines**—Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, USA, who recently reported at Manila as commandant of the Philippine Department, is now engaged, according to news dispatches, in an aerial survey of the Islands. General Parker formerly was in command of the Sixth Corps Area at Chicago.

An interesting feature of his air trip reported in the dispatches is that he was accompanied on his first flight over Northern Luzon Island by Rear Adm. Charles E. Courtney, USN, commandant of the Naval District there.

**Army Promotion Systems**—Considerable agitation is being aroused in the British Army over unofficial efforts to install the single promotion list for the Infantry and Cavalry, which are now under the old regimental system. In connection with the promotion reform movement the Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette there makes an interesting analysis of the system in the German Army in the course of which it says:

"There the officers of every combatant arm (including Army Service Corps) stand on one general list for promotion. The only branches which are promoted on separate lists are ordnance, medical and veterinary officers. The total number of combatant officers in the *Reichsheer* is 3,718, the different ranks being represented as follows:

"Three Generals; 14 Lieut.-Generals; 25 Major-Generals; 105 Colonels; 190 Lieut.-Colonels; 372 Majors; 1,098 Captains; 1,911 Subalterns.

"The German military authorities have at least learned one great lesson from the War, and that is the vital necessity for infusing the higher command with young and vigorous blood. Baron von Hammerstein, the opposite number to our C.I.G.S., is only 55 years old, and has already held his post for three years. The youngestst Major-General is only 48, while the oldest is 56, younger therefore than the age limit for Colonels in our own Service. These results can only be achieved by a ruthless system of 'axeing' from the rank of field officer upwards, comparable to the rigour with which the Captains' and Commanders' ranks are pruned in the Royal Navy. It is considered in Germany that an officer of mediocre ability who has reached the rank of Lieut.-Colonel has at least earned a pension on which he can exist, and must therefore make way for those marked out for preferment. Accelerated promotion is accorded to the more promising junior officers on much the same lines as in our Army, but dead wood is not allowed to accumulate in the higher branches and is rigorously cut away. Thus it is unusual for a Colonel to occupy more than two successive appointments in that rank; he either goes up or goes out, and is not allowed to stagnate until he reaches the age limit, thus blocking the flow of promotion.

"The German officer who reaches the rank of Major-General spends on an average the following periods of service in each rank:

"Subaltern, 13 years; Captain, 7 years; Major, 6 years; Lieut.-Colonel, 5 years; Colonel, 3 years.

"He thus attains Major-General's rank with, say, 34 years' service, at the average age of 55, though, of course, there are some 'Springers' who arrive there considerably younger."

**CCC Educational Program**—Dean Clarence S. Marsh of the Evening Session of the University of Buffalo has been named by the Office of Education of the Interior Department as the Educational Director of the new educational program now being introduced into the Civilian Conservation Corps camps. Under the supervision of Dr. George F. Zook, Commissioner of Education, Mr. Marsh will have general charge of the educational program. He will be assigned to the Office of Education and will have offices with that unit.

The educational program adopted for the CCC calls for the establishment of individual programs of instruction in each of the 1,466 forest camps where the forest army is working this winter.

To administer the program there will be appointed a corps area educational adviser for each of the nine army corps areas and one camp educational adviser for each of the camps. All told about 1,500 persons will be added to the Emergency Conservation Work organization to participate in the administration of the educational program. Working under the supervision of the Office of Education and in cooperation with the War Department which has charge of the administration of the camps, Dean Marsh will organize the general program and put it into effect.

**Consider Coast Guard Transfer**—Acting Secretary of the Navy Henry L. Roosevelt stated this week that the proposed transfer of the Coast Guard to the Navy Department was still "under consideration."

"The Coast Guard transfer is being studied by representatives of both the Treasury and the Navy Department," he said, "and the question is about ready to be submitted to the President for what it may be worth."

Meanwhile letters and telegrams continue to flood into the White House protesting against the contemplated move. Under authority granted in the Economy Act, the President has the authority to transfer any bureau or agency from one department to another by executive order if not negated by both houses of Congress within 60 days. As little chance of avoiding the move is seen with the Administration so completing controlling Congress, the fight against the transfer is being directed at the White House.

Among the arguments being put forward by opponents of the shift are: The proposed transfer is not in accord with the declared policy of Congress, set forth in Title IV of the Act of March 3, 1933, in that:

(a) The major purposes of the Navy and the Coast Guard are entirely dissimilar. The duty of the Navy is preparation for war, and all other duties are subordinate and incidental. The duties of the Coast Guard are the enforcement of Federal laws on the seas and the saving of life and property. The Coast Guard was established 143 years ago for the primary purpose of enforcing all Federal laws on the seas and that remains one of its chief missions.

(b) There would be no elimination of overlapping or duplication of effort, but on the contrary a tendency to increase such duplication. The duties of the Navy and Coast Guard in time of peace are not even closely related, and there is not a

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single tendency towards overlapping or duplication. If the Coast Guard be transferred to the Navy, there would inevitably spring up one or more Coast Guards under one or more civil departments of the Government to do the work now being performed by the Coast Guard.

(c) There would be no reduction in expenditures but a tendency towards increase. The Coast Guard and the Navy are now closely coordinated in all matters of supplies, repairs, etc. The Coast Guard needs its own Academy for the training of its officers along its own specialized lines. If Coast Guard officers should be obtained from the Navy and the Coast Guard Academy turned into a post-graduate school, the resultant expense would show no saving, and the inefficiency of such a system would be very marked.

(d) The efficiency with which the duties of the Coast Guard are performed would be materially decreased. Coast Guard officers are trained along specialized lines for their particular duty. Graduates of the Naval Academy are not so trained and would take a commission in the Coast Guard or perform Coast Guard duty just to get a "job," ever regretting their inability to obtain a commission in the Navy and do battleship duty.

Coast Guard officers are, by law, Customs officers and they work in close cooperation with Customs officers of the Treasury Department for the protection of the customs revenue.

Due to high tariff, the quota system, ban on immigration, the narcotic situation and other factors, the prevention of smuggling is outstanding as one of the duties of the Coast Guard. This is a Treasury duty.

The Attorney General has ruled against the use of the Navy for enforcing Federal laws on the seas except in time of national emergency.

In case of reduced appropriations for the Navy, Coast Guard duties would be sacrificed.

The Rush-Bagot Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of 1817, limiting the "Naval Force on the Great Lakes" would be vitally affected by the transfer of the Coast Guard to the Navy.

Proposed future international limitation of armaments would affect the Coast Guard, the law enforcement and humanitarian agency of the Government, if under the Navy Department. It is not so affected now.

Admiral W. V. Pratt, then Chief of Naval Operations, under date of May 5, 1933, agreed with the Secretary of the Treasury that it was not in the interest of the Government for the Naval Academy to absorb the Coast Guard Academy. Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson also agreed with this decision.

Congress has, on seventeen occasions, considered the transfer of the Coast Guard to the Navy and has refused to sanction it. The Joint Committee of Congress on Reorganization in 1924 (S. J. Res. 242) recommended the Coast Guard remain in the Treasury.

From all sections of the country, the press has condemned the proposed transfer. Maritime associations, including yachting, motor-boat and fishermen's associations, have generally opposed the move.

The Coast Guard, though a small service, is proud of its record and traditions covering the past 143 years of its existence. During this period it has developed character and morale—second to none, and it ill deserves to be sacrificed.

**Army Officers Recommended to Attend Naval War College**—The Secretary of War has recommended the names of the following officers to the Secretary of Navy to attend the next course (1934-1935) at the Naval War College, which begins July 1, 1934: Maj. Thomas J. Camp, Inf., Office, Chief of Infantry, Washington, D. C.; Maj. William Nalle, Cav., Army War College; Maj. Cliff Andrus, FA, Army War College; Maj. Leslie MacDill, AC, Army War College; Maj. Richard F. Cox, CAC, War Department General Staff.

One additional officer from the Army Industrial College will be selected later to also attend this course.

### Purchase of Airplanes

It was announced this week that the \$7,500,000 allotted by the Public Works Administration for the Army Air Corps will be expended for the purchase of the following aircraft: 30 attack planes, 46 bombardment planes and 24 pursuit planes.

Included in these planes will be full Signal Corps and Ordnance equipment, spare parts and spare engines.

Invitations were scheduled to be sent out from Wright Field, Ohio, yesterday, Jan. 6. Bids will be opened the latter part of January. Approval of the awards of contracts, specification, etc., now has been vested in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War, whereas this function formerly was performed by the Assistant Secretary of War for Air.

### Civilians Oppose Pay Freeze

Business and civic leaders in 88 cities have been urged by the Military and Naval Affairs Committee of the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce to adopt and push resolutions opposing the additional penalty imposed on the services in the "pay freeze." Under the chairmanship of Mr. George R. Goodday the committee in San Francisco has adopted the following resolution and is planning to follow it up vigorously with their Senators and Representatives in Congress:

"Whereas, the safety and best interests of the United States of America require that the officers entrusted with the development and direction of its armed forces be men of the highest type and ability, and

"Whereas, the morale, efficiency and military attainments of the officer personnel of the armed forces must be maintained at the highest state possible, and

"Whereas, while the cost of living is mounting steadily and wages are being increased throughout all industry by government action and direction, yet the so-called 'pay freeze' or ban on automatic pay in-

creases, deprives these loyal public servants of pay increments to which they are entitled by law and which they have actually earned, and

"Whereas, this ban on earned pay increment brings particularly severe hardships to the officers of the junior grades who are especially dependent on such accrued pay increments as their official obligations and family expenses increase, and

"Whereas, for example, actually less than seven per cent of the officers of the Army suffer the entire loss resulting from the suspension of advances into higher pay periods, and captains and lieutenants suffer almost seventy per cent of the entire loss, a situation which is approximately paralleled in the other services, and

"Whereas, the 'pay freeze' is an additional penalty on public servants who have already received a fifteen per cent cut in pay and reduces their compensation below that which they received in 1908, and

"Whereas, it is not to the best interests of the United States to pay these men compensations which leave them harassed by financial inability to meet the standards of living expected of them and to provide the necessities of life for themselves and their families,

"Be It Resolved, that the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce hereby protests this discrimination against men whose loyalty, integrity, and devotion to duty maintain the dependability and efficiency of the armed forces of the United States, and

"Be It Further Resolved, this Junior Chamber of Commerce of the City of San Francisco petition the President and the Congress of the United States to consider the welfare of these men who are serving our country and relieve without delay, a situation that is becoming increasingly distressing."

Similar resolutions have been and are being adopted by Chambers of Commerce and other civic organizations from coast to coast.

Be prepared to help in the battle for National Defense. Keep informed through the Army and Navy Journal.

## Letters to the Editor

### Work of Finance Department

Editor: ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

May 1, an officer of another branch, call to your attention the almost unbearable burden placed on the Finance Department of the Army by the handling of CCC payments.

Each company means another pay roll to figure; each one of the 300,000 CCC men must make an allotment which alone means 300,000 more checks each month; there are countless hundreds of thousands of other additional checks each month for all of the purchases; it is no exaggeration to assert that the work of those Finance Officers handling CCC affairs has been increased fully 200% over normal.

Naturally you would assume that increased forces have been provided but, in the places with which I am familiar, such is not the case. By reason of the economy legislation and regulations, old and experienced civil service employees are compelled to retire and there can be no replacement. In some instances inexperienced persons have been employed on a temporary basis and for portions of months as a sort of a stop-gap, but that does not produce a well-functioning office.

Don't misunderstand me—this is not a complaint nor am I writing this at the request of a Finance Officer. But it does seem that a set-up of Reserve officers might be made to take over this phase of the CCC.

An Observer.

### Coast Defense a Navy Function

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Coast Guard is a civil branch. It is a mistake to allow it to be called a branch of the fighting forces because the foreigners, on the next Limitation Conference, will surely insist upon including coast guard tonnage as U. S. Navy fighting tonnage.

There is a tacit admission that coast guard tonnage is a part of U. S. Navy fighting tonnage in a Navy Department General Order put out around the Autumn of 1931 (I forget the number) laying down the fatal principle that coast guard tonnage may be permitted to maneuver with the Navy. This order was a fatal blunder.

Coast Defense is effected by going

overseas with your fleet and stopping the adversary far across the oceans.

This requires ships.

There is a limit to money that can be applied to National Defense.

Any money put in Army Air Force coastal flying boats is a twofold disaster.

(1) It is that much less money that should go into ships to effect your coast defense far over the oceans in your adversary's waters.

(2) It establishes an immobile Chinese Wall incapable of being moved and concentrated at the will of the Naval Command to meet the advance of an adversary say on our Caribbean Area, or on our Puget Sound Area, or on our Pacific site of Canal Zone.

It is such a dispersal of effort that might well keep our fleet too weak to stop the adversary over seas.

All money put in Army Air Force coastal planes and—yes—all money put in immobile harbor guns is a waste of money and a menace to National Defense, to correct coast defense.

Coast defense belongs to the Navy. The Navy must keep the adversary so far from the coast that our coast traffic and business generally can go on as usual, not suppressed by panics or by prohibitive insurance rates levied on coast shipping.

Correct strategy indicates that the Army Air Force has no place in coast defense at all.

For purposes of control and concentration—without which there cannot be success—this is the strategic principle that the Navy should get up guts enough to stand for:

The Army to control all weapons whose projectiles fall upon the land.

The Navy to control all weapons whose projectiles fall upon the water.

Does this mean that the Navy should control coast defense (rather harbor defense) artillery?

It certainly does mean that.

It is time the Navy should fight to put the Army Air Force where it belongs—namely:

As an arm of the Field Army.

U. S. Navy—Retired

### 1st Corps Area C. of S.

Boston, Mass.—Col. Frank W. Rowell, GSC, having reported for duty, has been announced as Chief of Staff of the First Corps Area.

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### Estimates for Navy

(Continued from First Page)

der "Increase in the Navy" for ships under way and one additional heavy cruiser. The budget carries money for 328 new airplanes.

#### Text of Explanation

In transmitting the budget to Congress the President carried the following "Explanatory Synopsis" of the estimates for the Navy:

#### General Statement

The Budget estimates of appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1935 total \$288,030,725. In addition to this sum the estimates contain provisions for the transfer of surplus balances from revolving funds (naval supply account fund and the clothing and small stores fund), amounting to \$7,000,000, to the credit of regular appropriations for expenditure during 1935. From the unexpended balances of the continuing appropriations for public works, namely, the regular naval appropriations, Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the emergency construction appropriation, act of July 21, 1932, it is proposed that \$2,000,000 be transferred to the appropriation for construction of naval vessels, leaving an unobligated balance of such public works appropriations, approximating \$2,300,000, to be carried forward to the fiscal year 1935. There is also included a provision for reappropriation of the unexpended balance, estimated at \$85,796, of the appropriation for the evacuation of high explosives. It is also estimated that the unexpended balances of the continuing appropriations for the modernization and construction of naval vessels to be carried forward from 1934 to 1935 will approximate \$16,275,000. All of these additional items amount to \$27,660,796, which, added to the fiscal estimates of \$288,030,725, provide a total of \$315,691,521 available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1935. With this amount available, it is estimated that the expenditures (actual cash withdrawals from the Treasury) during the fiscal year will approximate \$310,180,300.

For the fiscal year 1934, \$309,667,160 was appropriated, which, with reappropriations and unexpended balances of continuing appropriations brought forward from the fiscal year 1933, made available for expenditure during 1934, a sum in excess of \$348,000,000. Under the various economy provisions approximately \$21,000,000 of this sum will be impounded. Due to delays in the progress of ship construction and regular public works programs and due to drastic reductions and deferments in obligations by Executive and administrative action, a further saving of approximately \$45,000,000 was made, so that the amount now authorized to be expended during the fiscal year 1934 is limited not to exceed \$281,310,000. The total actual expenditures under this limitation is estimated at \$281,115,200. The total authorized obligations is now set at \$294,027,543. The difference between the limit as to authorized obligations and the limit as to expenditures is due to the fact that obligations under contracts for construction of vessels and public works projects are usually in excess of the appropriations available and extend beyond the fiscal year in which the contracts are made, while estimates are made on the basis of the amount of cash required during the fiscal year to meet obligations due and payable within the year. Similar conditions will prevail for the fiscal year 1935.

#### Pay Increase

The estimates include \$10,500,000 additional for the restoration of one third of the legislative reduction in compensation in effect for the current year. It is also contemplated that the present economy provisions prohibiting automatic increases in compensation of military personnel will be allowed to lapse on June 30, 1934, and under this assumption the sum of \$3,000,000 is included to provide for the payment to Naval and Marine Corps personnel at 90 per cent of the rates to which they are entitled by rank and longevity under permanent pay laws.

#### Additional Enlisted Men

Provision is made for a gradual in-

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE NAVY				
Bureau or subdivision	Appropriations, 1934	Authorized obligations, 1934	Budget estimate, 1935, including restoration of one-third of legislative reduction in compensation	Decrease (—) or increase (+) compared with authorized obligations, 1934
<b>Annual appropriations:</b>				
Office of the Secretary .....	\$1,496,899.00	\$1,249,775.00	\$1,372,363.00	+\$122,585.00
<b>Bureau of Navigation:</b>				
Direct appropriation .....	5,151,861.00	3,358,828.00	4,252,364.00	+\$893,536.00
Plus authorized payment from Naval Hospital (indefinite) fund .....	300,000.00	(255,000.00)	.....	—255,000.00
<b>Total available .....</b>	<b>5,451,861.00</b>	<b>3,613,828.00</b>	<b>4,252,364.00</b>	<b>+\$638,536.00</b>
Bureau of Engineering .....	17,945,950.00	15,363,000.00	15,542,000.00	—179,000.00
Bureau of Construction and Repair .....	15,434,800.00	13,323,000.00	13,682,200.00	—339,200.00
Bureau of Ordnance .....	10,849,750.00	8,509,300.00	10,545,600.00	—1,976,300.00
<b>Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:</b>				
Direct appropriation .....	158,419,708.00	139,287,052.00	154,282,211.00	—14,905,159.00
Plus reappropriation from prior years .....	100,796.00	15,000.00	85,796.00	—10,000.00
Plus authorized transfer from the clothing and small stores (revolving) fund .....	1,750,000.00	(Not used.)	2,000,000.00	—2,000,000.00
<b>Total available .....</b>	<b>160,270,504.00</b>	<b>139,302,052.00</b>	<b>156,368,007.00</b>	<b>—17,065,955.00</b>
<b>Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:</b>				
Direct appropriation .....	1,859,634.00	1,665,000.00	1,962,666.00	—297,666.00
<b>Bureau of Yards and Docks:</b>				
Direct appropriation, including continuing .....	10,015,794.00	7,458,450.00	6,576,885.00	—881,565.00
Plus unexpended balance, continuing appropriations from prior years .....	7,000,000.00	.....	2,300,000.00	—4,700,000.00
<b>Total available .....</b>	<b>17,015,794.00</b>	<b>7,458,450.00</b>	<b>8,876,885.00</b>	<b>—8,557,349.00</b>
Bureau of Aeronautics .....	21,957,450.00	19,378,506.00	18,643,320.00	—3,313,924.00
Naval Academy .....	1,741,237.00	1,365,000.00	1,487,416.00	—122,416.00
<b>Marine Corps:</b>				
Direct appropriation .....	20,349,251.00	17,389,151.00	21,141,819.00	—3,752,668.00
Plus authorized transfer from the clothing and small stores (revolving) fund .....	1,291,389.00	380,576.00	.....	—910,813.00
<b>Total available .....</b>	<b>21,640,640.00</b>	<b>17,769,727.00</b>	<b>21,141,819.00</b>	<b>—4,870,913.00</b>
<b>Alterations to naval vessels:</b>				
Direct appropriation (continuing) .....	5,500,000.00	.....	470,400.00	—5,029,600.00
Plus unexpended balances from prior years .....	4,270,000.00	.....	1,875,000.00	—2,395,000.00
<b>Total available .....</b>	<b>9,770,000.00</b>	<b>7,202,135.00</b>	<b>2,345,400.00</b>	<b>—7,427,865.00</b>
<b>Increase of the Navy:</b>				
Direct appropriation (continuing) .....	33,412,785.00	.....	32,419,334.00	—993,451.00
Plus authorized transfer from naval supply account (revolving) fund .....	8,000,000.00	.....	5,000,000.00	—3,000,000.00
Plus reappropriation from public works (continuing) .....	2,498,000.00	.....	2,000,000.00	—498,000.00
Plus unexpended balances from prior years .....	14,200,000.00	.....	14,400,000.00	200,000.00
<b>Total available .....</b>	<b>58,110,785.00</b>	<b>52,196,407.00</b>	<b>53,819,334.00</b>	<b>—4,294,351.00</b>
<b>Salaries, Navy Department .....</b>	<b>3,810,074.00</b>	<b>3,199,514.00</b>	<b>3,388,620.00</b>	<b>—611,564.00</b>
<b>Contingent and miscellaneous expenses .....</b>	<b>724,360.00</b>	<b>577,000.00</b>	<b>585,194.00</b>	<b>—141,866.00</b>
<b>Grand total, appropriated and available .....</b>	<b>348,079,747.00</b>	.....	<b>313,903,188.00</b>	<b>—34,176,559.00</b>
<b>Less amounts made available by transfer, reappropriation, and unexpended balances of continuing appropriations from prior years .....</b>	<b>30,410,185.00</b>	.....	<b>27,660,796.00</b>	<b>—2,749,389.00</b>
<b>Total, net, annual .....</b>	<b>308,669,562.00</b>	<b>291,978,597.00</b>	<b>286,242,392.00</b>	<b>—12,716,265.00</b>

crease in the enlisted force of the Navy from 79,700 men to 82,500 men by the end of the fiscal year 1935. This involves an additional sum of \$2,000,000. Also it is proposed to increase the enlisted force of the Marine Corps from 15,000 to 16,000 men, which will cost approximately \$700,000 more. These increases in enlisted personnel are required to provide the necessary minimum crews for vessels of the fleet, due to the addition of new ships placed in commission, and to provide more adequate and well-trained marine forces for emergencies.

#### Officers With Civilian Conservation Corps

During the current year naval medical officers attached to the Civilian Conservation Corps receive pay and allowances from the funds available to that corps, but it is anticipated that their compensation must be met from naval funds for 1935, and \$700,000 is included for this purpose.

#### Organized Reserves

It is proposed that the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves be given pay for 36 drills during 1935, and also that such reserves be given additional aviation training. For 1934 the Naval Reserve is allotted funds for 24 drills, while the

Marine Corps Reserve so far has not been allowed drill pay. This involves an increase of approximately \$600,000.

#### Retired Officers and Men and Fleet Reservists

Each year more officers and men pass to the retired lists, and more enlisted men are transferred to inactive status in the Fleet Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, commonly known as 16- and 20-year reservists. For 1935 the increase in the amount required for additional numbers passing to the retired and reserve lists is estimated at \$2,500,000.

#### Fuel for the Fleet

The operating force plan now contemplated for the employment of the fleet during the fiscal year 1935 calls for a large increase in fuel over normal requirements. The estimates include approximately \$1,000,000 for the procurement of 1,570,000 additional barrels of fuel oil for this purpose.

#### Maintenance and Repairs to Vessels and Armament

No material changes appear under the Bureaus of Engineering and Construction and Repair. The appropriations under these Bureaus provide for the maintenance, repair, alterations, and

improvements to the hulls and machinery of naval vessels, and for experiments, tests, inspection of material, maintenance, and operation of radio equipment and other equipment coming under the cognizance of such Bureaus. An increase of approximately \$1,700,000 is included under the Bureau of Ordnance for necessary work and material in connection with replacements, overhaul or repair of guns, torpedoes, ammunition, powder, and other ordnance details. Under the head of "State Marine Schools," there is included \$89,000 for the repair of naval vessels, and their equipment, loaned to States for use in connection with State marine schools. Funds appropriated for this purpose for 1934 were placed in reserve.

#### Medical Department

Under the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery there is included \$245,000 additional for stocks of medical supplies, the replacement of which during the current fiscal year has been deferred under the economy program.

#### Yards and Docks

Under the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the estimates include an increase of approximately \$600,000 for dredging, considered necessary to meet annual requirements and to care for work which has been deferred on account of restrictions on expenditures. No funds are requested for public works, the Navy Department having received during the current fiscal year large allotments of funds for such purposes from the National Industrial Recovery appropriation.

#### Aviation

The estimates under the Bureau of Aeronautics, after excluding the amount included for pay increase, represent a reduction of \$950,000 below the allocation for 1934. It is estimated that, with a recent allotment for aviation purposes of \$7,700,000 from National Industrial Recovery funds and with the funds estimated for in the Budget, the 1,000-plane program can be maintained for 1935.

#### Alterations to Naval Vessels

To complete the modernization of the battleship *Idaho*, a balance of only \$500,000 is authorized to be appropriated under the limitation fixed by the act authorizing such work, and for this purpose \$470,400 is included in the Budget.

#### Construction of Naval Vessels

For construction of naval vessels heretofore authorized by law, excluding those to be constructed with money allotted from the National Industry Recovery appropriation, it is estimated that \$38,800,000 will be required to carry forward the program at a normal rate of progress during the fiscal year 1935. The Budget includes \$39,400,000 to be appropriated or reappropriated, and the remainder required will accrue from the unexpended balance to be carried forward from the fiscal year 1934.

#### Economy Provisions

The Budget estimates are predicated on certain existing economy provisions being continued through the fiscal year 1935, failing which an additional amount of over \$23,500,000 will be required.

#### PWA Aids Navy Radio

An allotment of \$1,400,000 to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, for construction of radio communication facilities at Pearl Harbor, T. H., and Summit, C. Z., was announced this week by the Public Works Administration.

At both places the projects will include erection of radio towers, construction of a general facilities building, quarters, barracks and messhalls. Pearl Harbor is to receive \$800,000 of the allotment and Summit, \$600,000.

Plans for the improvements have been completed and work will be started at an early date. Navy engineers estimate that more than 4,600 man-months employment will be furnished.

An additional allotment of \$100,000 to the Bureau of Yards and Docks to aid in the construction of the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, Pa., was also announced. The original allotment of \$250,000 for this building was found to be insufficient to complete the project.



## Estimates for Army

(Continued from First Page)

funds are provided for a partial restoration of the pay for qualification in arms. Funds are provided for the purchase of 1,000 Cavalry horses, which will make up the shortage existing this year and partially make up the shortage for 1935. No funds for motor vehicles is provided, because, it is explained, of the Public Works allotment for that purpose.

The Air Corps portion provides that not less than \$8,264,317 be expended for new airplanes and equipment. Due to past restrictions and in spite of the Public Works allotment this will leave the Air Corps still very materially short of the number of planes authorized for it under the program laid out by Congress.

Funds are provided for 10 light infantry tanks and 10 combat cars for the First Cavalry (mechanized). Money is also carried for the purchase of some semi-automatic shoulder rifles.

General and special schools will be continued on the same basis as this year. Estimates for the manufacture of ammunition, seacoast defense, and maintenance of buildings and grounds are somewhat reduced because of the availability of public works funds.

For the Organized Reserves, money is carried for 14-day training for 12,000 officers, but the War Department hopes by rigorous economies to make this sum do for 14,000 officers. A slight increase is provided for the sending of Reserve and National Guard officers to the service schools. ROTC trainees would get six-weeks instead of four-weeks, as now provided, for their summer training camps and a slight increase in subsistence at colleges.

The CMTC item provides for training 14,000, the same as this year, but considerably less than the normal figure of 37,000 trainees.

### Text of Explanation

In transmitting the budget the President presented the following "Explanatory Synopsis" of the War Department appropriations:

Of the total net increase of \$14,622,717 in the Budget estimates for 1935 over the authorized obligations for 1934, \$10,492,580 represents a restoration of one third of the legislative reductions of 15 per cent in compensation. The principal items of increase and decrease involved in the balance of the net increase, namely, \$4,130,137, are mentioned below.

### DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

#### Salaries and Expenses

Included under this head are all departmental salaries, contingent expenses, stationery, and printing and binding. The increases provide for a new automobile for the Secretary of War and additional funds for printing and binding and purchase of office equipment.

### MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Office of the Secretary of War  
The only item under this head is a small fund for contingencies.

#### General Staff Corps

Includes contingencies of the Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, and salaries and expenses of the Army War College. Excluding restoration of pay, these activities are provided for on approximately the same basis as 1934.

#### Adjutant General's Department

The appropriation items concerned are "Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.," "Welfare of enlisted men," and "Field exercises." Practically the entire increase is for field exercises of the Army, a new item, but not a new activity, the funds for such exercises having been carried heretofore under various other appropriation heads.

#### Finance Department

Under this head provision is made for the pay and allowances of active and retired officers, warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men of the Regular Army, and the Philippine Scouts; mileage of the Army; expenses of courtsmartial; apprehension of deserters; hire of civilian employees of the Finance Department in the field; and claims for the loss and damage of personal property of Army personnel. The net increase, excluding restoration of one third of legislative reductions of 15 per cent in com-

## BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR WAR DEPARTMENT

Bureau or subdivision	Appropriations, 1934	Authorized obligations, 1934	Budget estimate, 1935, including restoration of one-third of legislative reduction in compensation	Decrease (-) or increase (+) compared with authorized obligations, 1934
<b>DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES</b>				
Annual appropriations:				
Salaries and expenses .....	\$5,177,028.00	\$4,339,737.00	\$4,711,436.00	+\$371,699.00
<b>MILITARY ACTIVITIES</b>				
Annual appropriations:				
Office of the Secretary of War..	9,500.00	5,000.00	7,000.00	+2,000.00
General Staff Corps .....	103,917.00	70,900.00	85,403.00	+5,503.00
Adjutant General's Department...	99,778.00	62,200.00	287,429.00	+225,229.00
Finance Department .....	129,807,805.00	110,199,923.00	126,468,629.00	+10,268,706.00
Quartermaster Corps .....	50,460,942.00	44,733,522.00	49,746,247.00	+5,012,725.00
Signal Corps .....	2,401,870.00	1,573,700.00	1,919,506.00	+345,806.00
Air Corps .....	23,324,185.00	11,599,673.00	21,450,253.00	+9,850,580.00
Medical Department .....	1,251,723.00	917,920.00	1,165,570.00	+247,650.00
Corps of Engineers .....	427,072.00	204,410.00	350,071.00	+145,661.00
Ordnance Department .....	10,235,997.00	8,540,164.00	7,062,974.00	+1,122,810.00
Chemical Warfare Service .....	1,253,593.00	748,378.00	838,043.00	+89,665.00
Chief of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery..	131,878.00	128,495.00	130,567.00	+2,072.00
Seacoast defenses .....	2,035,431.00	1,245,022.00	1,174,970.00	-70,052.00
U. S. Military Academy .....	2,344,584.00	1,940,152.00	1,982,016.00	+42,764.00
National Guard Bureau .....	35,484,864.00	24,144,000.00	24,500,685.00	+356,685.00
Organized Reserves .....	6,354,348.00	3,184,008.00	3,986,850.00	+802,791.00
Reserve Officers' Training Corps..	3,475,431.00	2,629,900.00	3,117,601.00	+487,701.00
Citizens' Military Training Camps	2,500,000.00	1,000,000.00	987,213.00	-12,787.00
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice .....	150,405.00	50,000.00	50,743.00	+743.00
Total, annual military appropriations .....	271,873,353.00	217,046,427.00	245,912,772.00	+28,866,345.00

pensation, consists principally of \$4,234,835 for automatic increases provided by law for officers and enlisted men for length of service and for the promotion of officers to higher grades. Such automatic increases were suspended by

economy legislation during the fiscal years 1933 and 1934. Mileage of the Army is decreased by \$71,250. The Budget estimate for 1935 provides for average active strengths of 12,000 commissioned officers, 831 warrant officers, and

118,750 enlisted men of the Regular Army and 6,415 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts.

### Quartermaster Corps

This includes appropriation items for the subsistence, clothing, and transportation of the Army; furnishing of non-technical supplies; the maintenance, repair, and operation of barracks, quarters, and other buildings and utilities; procurement of horses, draft and pack animals; incidental expenses; sewerage system at Fort Monroe, Va.; and construction and repair of hospitals. Excluding part restoration of pay reductions, the principal item of increase are as follows:

Subsistence of Army, \$2,091,828, due entirely to increase in the cost of the Army ration; regular supplies, \$560,697, due to increased cost of forage for animals and the depletion of stocks; clothing and equipment, \$918,667, due almost entirely to the depletion of clothing stocks; Army transportation, \$858,135, due mainly to the necessity of providing for deferred repairs to floating and other plant and the operation of the full fleet of transports in 1935 due to the effect of economy legislation respecting the relief and replacement of overseas garrisons; and \$150,000 for the purchase of horses and mules to partly replace losses.

### Signal Corps

Signal Service of the Army is the only appropriation item concerned. The net increase in 1935 is approximately \$300,000, exclusive of pay restoration, and is mainly for deferred repairs and the purchase of Signal Corps equipment for Army combat organizations.

### Air Corps

The net increase over the authorized obligations for 1934, exclusive of pay (Please turn to Page 382)

# SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal, Department of Education.

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## Personals

Lt. Edwin C. Momm, Inf, USA, has been recalled to Fort Hayes, Ohio, from temporary duty with the CCC in West Virginia.

Brig. Gen. Robert C. Van Vleet, USA-Ret, who has spent the past month in Washington at the Martinique, has gone to New Smyrna, Fla., for the remainder of the winter.

Comdr. Clarkson J. Bright, USN, and Mrs. Bright of Newport, R. I., spent last week in Washington at the Martinique.

Lt. Daniel L. Hine of Fort Warren, Wyo., gave a surprise party recently at his quarters in honor of the birthday anniversary of Miss Eleanor Jones of Fort Warren. Other guests were Mrs. C. R. Jones, Mrs. S. C. Ellis, Lt. and Mrs. Van H. Bond, Lt. and Mrs. Earle B. Leeper, Miss Margaret Kay, Miss Lydia Dye, Jack Arnold, Lt. William Sills, Lt. John Scoville, Lt. C. J. Hibler, Lt. G. L. Roberson, Lt. Victor J. McLaughlin, Lt. George Dietz and Lt. James Carlisle of Fort Warren; Miss Nancy Brimmer, Miss Nookie O'Leary, Miss Virginia Anderson and Miss Dorothy Anderson.

Twelve members of the Riding Class at Fort Warren, Wyo., who have formed a bridge club entertained at a progressive dinner recently. In the party were Lt. and Mrs. Charles Murray, Lt. and Mrs. Van H. Bond, Lt. and Mrs. Earle B. Leeper, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mentzer, Miss Marian Northam, Miss Margaret Key, Miss Lydia Dye, Miss Eleanor Jones, Miss Nancy Brimmer, Miss Patricia Keefe, Miss Grace Haggard, Miss Mary Elizabeth Cronland, Arthur Stafford, Dr. Arthur Miller and Lts. Clyde Hibler, William Sills, Gerald Roberson, Victor J. MacLaughlin, Daniel Hine and Howard Dudley.

In the new chapel at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., December 24, the young son of Capt. Floyd Emerson Galloway, AC, USA, and Mrs. Galloway was christened Floyd Emerson Galloway, Jr. The service was read by Chaplain Rixey.

Capt. John Upston acted as proxy for the child's godfather, the former Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Charles B. Robbins, and Mrs. Cornellus Gardener, grandmother of Master Galloway, acted as proxy for the godmother, Mrs. Robert E. S. Chambers, of Washington, who is a sister of Mrs. Galloway.

The silver bowl of Filipino workmanship used in the service was used at the christening of the baby's mother.

Master Galloway is the grandson of the late Col. Cornellus Gardener, USA, and Mrs. Gardener, and of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Galloway, of Kentucky.

Following the ceremony the officers and ladies of Crissy Field were entertained at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Galloway.

Washington, D. C.—The Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the United States Army will entertain at tea Janu-

## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

ary 9, from four until six o'clock at the Army War College Club in honor of the National officers: Mrs. Robert Howze, Mrs. John E. Hunt, Mrs. DeRosey Cabell, Miss Mary Allen and Miss Elisabeth Hall; and the new Washington chapter officers: Mrs. Leon M. Grant, Miss Isabel Chamberlin, Mrs. Robert J. Fleming, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Martin, Mrs. Joseph Colquitt.

Miss Frances Webster, Mrs. Delton M. Marthinson, Miss Katherine Andrews, Mrs. Paul J. Mueller, and Mrs. John Hughes, the retiring chapters will be in the receiving line.

At the tea table will be Mrs. Charles G. Treat, Mrs. George S. Simonds, Mrs. James Fetchet, Mrs. David J. Rumbaugh, Mrs. Stephen M. Foote, Mrs. Englebert G. Owenshine, and Mrs. James H. Cunningham.

Husbands and guests of the members will also attend. Reservations can be made through Miss Elisabeth Hall, 2141 Wyoming Avenue at Potomac 5236.

Col. and Mrs. W. W. Taylor, of 4420 Roland Ave., Baltimore, have had as guests during the holidays, their sons Lt. W. N. Taylor, Ft. Benning, Ga., and Oliver B. Taylor, who is a student at Shenandoah Academy, Winchester, Va.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Hammond have taken an apartment for the winter in Washington, D. C., at the Dresden. Colonel Hammond, at his own request, will be retired January 31.

Capt. Philip Williams, USN-Ret., who has spent the past six months in California, has returned to Washington for an indefinite stay and is at the Martinique.

Miss Betsy Dern, debutante daughter of the Secretary of War and Mrs. George H. Dern, has been extended an invitation to become an honorary member of the Junior League of Washington.

Maj. John M. Arthur, USMC, and Mrs. Arthur have arrived in Washington to spend several weeks and they have taken a suite at the Martinique.

Miss Carolyn C. Perkins has returned to Lutherville, Md. College for Women, after spending the holidays with her parents Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. B. Perkins, Ft. Wood, N. Y. Miss Ruth Neely was a guest of Miss Perkins on the way from Smith College to Washington, D. C.

Lt. Liles W. Creighton, USN, and Mrs. Creighton were recent guests at the Martinique in Washington.

## Weddings and Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. Jere Crane of Chevy Chase, D. C., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Catherine, to Mr. Frank W. Moorman, son of Lt. Col. Frank Moorman, USA, retired, and Mrs. Moorman.

Mr. Moorman is a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point from which he is to be graduated in June. The wedding will take place some time in June.

Capt. Joel Franklin Watson, USA, and Mrs. Watson have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Louise Watson, to Lt. Gordon Rogers, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Rogers, of Morrison, Tenn.

Miss Watson was graduated from Leland Stanford University in 1931 and was presented to Washington society later in the same year.

Lieutenant Rogers was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1924 and is now stationed at Fort Myer, Va., on duty with the Third Cavalry.

The wedding will take place in the near future.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Mrs. C. Erskine Clement



MISS ELIZABETH JEAN OSBORN

Daughter of Capt. Cuthbert A. Osborn, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Osborn, whose engagement has been recently announced to Mr. Clifford D. Wooster.

and Capt. Donald Cameron Bingham, USN, assistant budget officer at the Navy Department in Washington.

Mrs. Clement is the daughter of the late Rear Admiral and Mrs. James Kelsey Cogswell of Portsmouth, N. H., and a sister of Comdr. Francis Cogswell, on duty at Newport, R. I., and of Mr. James Kelsey Cogswell of Scarsdale, N. Y.

The wedding will take place in the Spring.

Col. and Mrs. Walter R. Pick USA-Ret, announce the engagement of their daughter, Esther Josephine, to Mr. Francis Miles Thuney, son of Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Thuney.

St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., was the scene, Dec. 30, of a wedding of more than usual interest, when Miss Frances Virginia Waggaman, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Ennalls Waggaman, became the bride of Lt. (jg) Robert Carson Brownlee, 2d, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond B. Brownlee of Woodmere, L. I. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith in the presence of a large company representative of official, diplomatic and residential society.

The bride was escorted to the altar by her father, who gave her in marriage.

Miss Engracia Freyer, daughter of Capt. Frank Barrows Freyer, USN, and Mrs. Freyer, was maid of honor for Miss Waggaman.

The other attendants were Miss Virginia Pratt of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Miss Nadine Marble of Greenwich, Conn.; Miss Hildegard Lyons of New Orleans, Miss Lucy Hutchinson of New York, Miss Helen Walker, Miss Elizabeth Brawner, Mrs. Francis Thompkins and Mrs. Prescott Gately jr.

Little Patsy Baker was the flower girl, and John Floyd Waggaman, 2d, brother of the bride, was the ring bearer.

Lt. Lawrence H. Brownlee, USA, came from his post at Fort Amador, Canal Zone, to be the best man for his brother, and the ushers were Lt. Condr. E. E. Stone, Lt. F. X. Carmody, Cadet T. C. Foot, Lt. J. T. Engerman, Lt. H. B. Pound, Lt. R. E. Duncan, Lt. C. F. Howe, Lt. W. F. Dye, Lt. Richard Drum-Hunt, Lt. J. L. Phares, Mr. H. Prescott Gately, jr.; Mr. Rene Varillo and Mr. Francis Veeder of New York and Mr. Ennalls Waggaman, jr., brother of the bride.

A reception followed the ceremony in the home of Maj. and Mrs. Waggaman. After the reception Lieutenant Brownlee and his bride left for a wedding trip. They will be at home later in Philadel-

phia, where Lieutenant Brownlee is stationed aboard the USS New Mexico.

In the presence of a few close friends, Miss Carolyn Weldon Shaw, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Shaw of Fort Sill, Okla., and Mr. Marion Rush Estes, son of Mrs. J. G. Estes of Commerce, Texas, were married quietly on Christmas night in Duncan, Okla., at the Methodist church, the Rev. Crow officiating.

Mrs. Estes attended the University of Oklahoma where she was a member of the University Women's quartet, Glee club and Orchestral dance club. She is a member of Delta Gamma sorority and Sigma Alpha Iota, honorary music society. She was also affiliated with the Y.W.C.A.

Mr. Estes is the son of Mrs. J. G. Estes and the late Mr. Estes, who was for many years deputy commissioner of the Game, Fish and Oyster commission. Mr. Estes is connected with the Petroleum Engineering department of the Texas railroad commission. He studied journalism at New Orleans, La., after which he attended the University of Oklahoma where he became a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity and the student senate.

Mr. and Mrs. Estes left on a wedding trip which will take them to various points, visiting Mr. Estes' relatives, before going to Long View, Tex., to make their home.

The marriage of Senorita Maria Vaca Calderon, daughter of Jose Vaca y Gorido and Ana Calderon de Vaca, of Manila, to 2nd Lt. B. W. King, USMC, took place Nov. 29, at the home of Lt. Col. M. E. Shearer, USMC, in Cavite, P. I. Chaplain A. F. Hohl, USN, conducted the impressive military ceremony. Mrs. J. D. Mencarini, sister of the bride, acted as matron of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Cherito, Julia, and Amalita Ortigas.

The bridegroom had as his best man 1st Lt. M. S. Rahiser, USMC, and his groomsmen included 2nd Lt. R. W. Hayward, USMC, 2nd Lt. N. J. Pusey, USMC, Lt. (jg) C. R. Strong, USN, Lt. (jg) R. R. Craighill, USN, Lt. (jg) Joe Ruddy, USN, and Ens. Charles Howe, USN.

Lieutenant King is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. King of Bronson, Tex., and is a member of the class of 1931 of the US Naval Academy.

After a wedding trip to Baguio, the couple will make their home at Number Three el Paseo del Reparo, Cavite.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edwin Gunner announce the engagement of their daughter, Felen Martha Gunner to Lt. Herman Walter Schull, jr., CE, USA.

Miss Gunner is a graduate of Miss Wright's School, Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Wellesley College, class of 1932.

Lieutenant Schull graduated from the US Military Academy, class of 1927. Lieutenant Schull is the son of Col. and Mrs. H. W. Schull, now stationed at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

## TIENTSIN GOLF

Tientsin, China, on Nov. 27—Maj. Oscar T. Kirksey, MC, USA, won the Tientsin Golf Club championship for 1933 by defeating Mr. Toyomi Matsuo 3 down and 2 to play in the final 36 hole match. Mr. Matsuo is the Tientsin Branch Manager of the N. Y. K. Steamship Company of Japan which is well known and popular in America and the Orient. Incidentally Mr. Matsuo, some time ago, won the golf championship of North China which he still holds. Major Kirksey clicked a 76 in the morning round and an 80 in the afternoon for a total of 156 for the two rounds while Mr. Matsuo scored 163. This is good golf on anybody's course but particularly so in a Chinese graveyard with the temperature down near freezing and a fairish wind blowing.

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## Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Jan. 5, 1934

Mrs. George H. Dern, wife of the Secretary of War, had receiving with her at her first official day at home Jan. 3, Mrs. Harry H. Woodring, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War. Mrs. Dern and Mrs. Woodring received from 4 to 6 o'clock at Highwood, the residence of Mrs. Dern in Chevy Chase. Assisting them were a group of Army hostesses all wives of generals, including Mrs. Edwin D. Bricker, Mrs. Claude E. Brigham, Mrs. John L. De Witt, Mrs. Benjamin D. Foullois, Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Mrs. Robert U. Patterson, Mrs. George B. Pillsbury, Mrs. George S. Simonds, Mrs. Alfred T. Smith, Mrs. Albert E. Truby and Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Emory Scott Land entertained at tea in honor of Dr. Hans Kandler, conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra. Invited to meet Dr. Kandler were members of the Navy-Marine Corps Committee for the symphony of which Mrs. Land is chairman. Presiding at the tea table were Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe, Mrs. Tracy Dows, Mrs. William Leahy and Mrs. Samuel Murray Robinson.

Mrs. Ben H. Fuller, wife of the major general commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Russell, wife of the assistant to the commandant of the Marine Corps, Maj. Gen. John H. Russell, were honor guests at the weekly luncheon of the National Woman's Country Club, Jan. 2.

Col. and Mrs. William C. Harilee gave a dinner dance for their son and daughter, Midshipman John Harilee and Miss Ella Fullmore Harilee, entertaining at the Chevy Chase Club Dec. 28. The guests included Miss Virginia Laisure, Miss Louise Waller, Miss Imogene Picklen, Miss Elmina Joachim, Miss Jane Irving, Miss Caroline Wadden, Miss Lora Baird, Midshipman George Wigfall, Midshipman Lamont Johnston, Midshipman George Conkey, Midshipman Francis Greenup, Midshipman Gordon Fowler, Midshipman James Butler, Mr. Wilbur Garrett, Mr. Phillips Joachim and Mr. James Bell.

Comdr. and Mrs. B. S. Killmaster were hosts in the home of the latter's parents, former Representative and Mrs. Philip Pitt Campbell, on Arlington Ridge, Va., Dec. 30. Among the guests were Comdr. and Mrs. J. C. Jones, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Forest Royal, aide to Admiral Stanley; Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Hinchamp and Mrs. Harry Hopkins of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Smith, who have an apartment at the Shoreham, were hosts at dinner there Dec. 30 for their debutante niece, Miss Helen Quinton, daughter of Maj. Alfred B. Quinton, jr., USA, and Mrs. Quinton.

Mr. Harry H. Woodring, the Assistant Secretary of War, will be the speaker at the annual banquet and dance of the Washington Chapter, No. 3, of the National Sojourners, to be held at the Hotel Mayflower Jan. 13. Brig. Gen. William E. Horton, who will present the guests as they arrive, will act as the special escort of the evening to Mrs. Woodring. Col. J. Miller Kenyon heads the committee of 30 in charge of the arrangements. His associates on the committee include Adm. Harry G. Hamlet, commandant of the Coast Guard; Brig. Gen. Hugh Matthews, USMC; Col. Louis A. Johnson, Clarksburg, W. Va., past national commander of the American Legion; Col. Charles C. Allen, retiring president of the chapter; Lt. Col. Resolve P. Palmer, president-elect; Lt. Col. Louis Kunzig, commandant Ft. Washington, the recently elected head of the Heroes of '76, and Maj. Edwin B. Bettelheim, jr., will act as master of ceremonies.

## ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Jan. 4, 1934

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hart were at home on New Year's day in the superintendent's quarters at the Naval Academy, and beginning with the first Sunday in January Mrs. Hart will resume her Sunday afternoons at home.

The January schedule of events at the Naval Academy will include two regimental hops and an additional hop for the first class. There also will be an officers' hop Jan. 23. The regimental hops will be held in Dahlgren Hall Jan. 6 and 27. The first class hop will be in Luce Hall Jan. 13.

Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd had a small tea last week in their home, the Brice House Wing, in honor of their son, Mr. Edward Lloyd of New York, who spent several days with his parents.

Mrs. Cleveland, widow of Chaplain S. M. Cleveland, USA; her daughter, Miss Anne Cleveland of Vassar College, and her two younger sons, students at Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., spent the Christmas holidays at Annapolis to be with Mrs. Cleveland's son, Midshipman Van Buren Cleveland, who is a patient in the Naval Hospital. Mrs. Cleveland makes her home in Andover, Mass.

Capt. Paul J. Dashiell, who is at Carvel

Hall for the Winter, spent the holidays with his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Dashiell, of Philadelphia, who opened their Summer home at Gibson Island for the holidays.

Mrs. Ralston Holmes gave a luncheon Dec. 27 at the commandant's house in the Naval Academy in honor of Mrs. Cornelius Holmes of New York, mother of Capt. Holmes, who spent the holidays with her son and daughter-in-law. Among the guests were Mrs. Edward Lloyd, Mrs. C. Erskine Clement, Mrs. James Bowdoin and Mrs. Middleton Semmes Guest.

Lt. John R. Van Nagell spent the holidays with Mrs. Van Nagell at the home of her grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. Frederic Cotton, San Roco, at Waterbury. Lt. Van Nagell has recently been ordered for duty at Dahlgren, having been on duty at Indian Head.

Mrs. Laurence T. Wild and her son have left Annapolis to motor to California, where they will join Lt. Comdr. Wild on the West Coast, where Lt. Comdr. Wild is on sea duty.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur P. Fairfield of Washington spent Christmas as the guests of Mrs. Fairfield's brother and sister, Mr. Richard Duval and Miss Margaret Duval. Another guest of Miss Duval and Mr. Duval for the holidays was their brother, Col. Douglas Duval, USA, who is on duty at Ft. Monroe, Va.

Mrs. Charles Ligon of Howard County spent the holidays with her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Hamilton Haines, in Annapolis, and with another son-in-law and daughter, Prof. and Mrs. James N. Galloway.

## WEST POINT, N. Y.

Jan. 2, 1934

Maj. Gen. William D. Connor, superintendent of the Military Academy, and Mrs. Connor entertained for the cadets of the fourth class at a reception Dec. 27 at the superintendent's quarters. In addition to tea dances on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, there were hops on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. These dances were under the direction of the fourth class hop managers, who are Cadets William C. Fite, Robert S. Kennedy, Linscott A. Hall, William G. McDonald, Raymond Rumph, Charles B. Westover, John W. Browning, F. P. Campbell, William D. McKinley, Charles T. Claggett, Wood G. Joerg and Lyle E. Peterson.

At the hop on Christmas Day Lt. Clovis E. Byers and Mrs. Byers received the guests, assisted by Cadet Hall. Lt. Russell E. Randall and Mrs. Randall received with Cadet Kennedy at the Wednesday dance. On Thursday night Lt. George E. Bruner and Mrs. Bruner and Cadet Westover received, and Dec. 30 the guests were received by Maj. Harold M. Rayner and Mrs. Rayner.

Another event of Christmas week was the ice carnival on Tuesday night at the skating rink. The program included a skating exhibition by Miss Enid Maisel and Mr. Herman Lamazar, a race open to all cadets who never had skated before, a game of "broom ball" between two cadet teams and a game of "musical chairs."

Cadet Roland D. Wolfe, jr., of Virginia Military Institute, spent his vacation on the post with his parents, Maj. Roland D. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe. Maj. and Mrs. Wolfe also had visiting them Cadet Harold Weaver, of Virginia Military Institute, who is the son of Maj. Logan M. Weaver and Mrs. Weaver, of the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Floyd L. Parks and Mrs. Parks, formerly stationed at West Point and now at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., have been visiting friends in Cornwall, N. Y., and on the post last week.

Miss Margery Beukema, daughter of Col. Herman Beukema and Mrs. Beukema, went to New Brunswick, N. J., last week to be the guest of Miss Jean Watson for several days. Col. and Mrs. Beukema have had visiting them Miss Sally Whipple, daughter of Col. Sherburne Whipple and Mrs. Whipple, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Lt. James F. Torrence, jr., spent last week in Pittsburgh with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Torrence.

Lt. Joseph R. Burrill and Mrs. Burrill were in Deerfield, Mass., last week, where they were guests of Lt. Burrill's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. Herman Hyde and Mrs. Hyde.

Chaplain Roscoe T. Foust and Mrs. Foust have had as guests Miss Miriam Hoxie, of Hartford, Conn., Miss Margaret Crulshank and Miss Elizabeth Root, of Cranford, N. J. Chaplain and Mrs. Foust's guests attended all the fourth class activities and were at the cadet supper dance Dec. 30, at Cullum Memorial Hall.

Christmas guests of Lt. Robert G. Gard and Mrs. Gard were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lewis, of New York.

Lt. Richard T. Bennison and Mrs. Bennison had as guests last week Lt. Bennison's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James Bennison, of Frankfort, N. Y., and Lt. Edward Starr and Mrs. Starr, of Plattsburg Barracks.

## MANILA, P. I.

Nov. 30, 1933

Many interesting groups of service people celebrated the Thanksgiving holidays at Camp John Hay, Baguio. General Embick, commanding officer of Ft. Mills, Corregidor, General Brees of Stotsenburg, Gen. and Mrs. Patrick and their son Lieutenant Patrick were among the guests at the dormitory. Mrs. Loustalot, wife of Colonel Loustalot of Corregidor, was registered at Bell Circle.

Comdr. and Mrs. F. G. Reinecke, USN, their children, and Mrs. Reinecke's mother, Mrs. Chadwick, occupied a cottage. Comdr. and Mrs. J. C. Thom and their daughter, Margot, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. L. S. Lewis, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. S. Low and son John, Mrs. J. F. Kuts and Jimmie Kuts, family of Captain Kuts, represented the Asiatic Fleet. Comdr. and Mrs. C. D. Edgar of Los Banos were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank Smith at their quarters.

From the Navy Yard at Cavite came Comdr. and Mrs. A. A. Corwin, Comdr. and Mrs. Gaylord Church and their son, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Leslie Marshall, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Lt. and Mrs. A. A. Antrim, and Lt. and Mrs. M. M. Gossett, Lt. and Mrs. Gossett will visit Lt. and Mrs. Lee Wassner, USA AC, at Clark Fld., Ft. Stotsenburg, before returning to their home in Sangley Point.

Capt. William Reddish, USA-Ret. and now a resident of Davao, and Mrs. Reddish are spending some time at Camp John Hay.

Miss Kay McDermott of Louisville, Ky., is the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Mark H. Doty of Ft. Stotsenburg. They are also occupying a cottage in Baguio.

The night of the Army and Navy game saw the usual gay parties at the Army and Navy Club. The lawn was decorated with lanterns, and the traditional goat and mule mingled with the guests. At Baguio only a small crowd lingered for the returns at the Club, as the news was coming in poorly at 3 A. M. Corregidor gathered at their Club to hear the returns, read by Lt. Gerald Gibbs, Captain White, Lieutenant Duval, and Lieutenant Weber ran the score board. Lieutenant Duval led the cheering for a small but enthusiastic Navy group. A Dutch treat party met at the quarters of Maj. and Mrs. Howard Hume for supper before the game.

The ladies of the Army and Navy were in charge of the Red Cross Booth in the Crystal Arcade, Manila, on the day of Nov. 21. The committee is composed of Mrs. C. B. Courtney, wife of Admiral Courtney, commandant of the 16th Naval District, Mrs. A. Garfunkel, wife of the Military Aide to the Governor-General, Mrs. W. G. Murchison, Mrs. A. K. Atkins, and Mrs. F. C. Cocheau.

The committee was assisted in entertaining and enrolling by Mrs. Edith Braden, and Misses Violet Graham, Patricia O'Connor, Natalie Weed, Glenn Tourant, Ann Tefft, Martha Field, Miriam Johnson, Jane Rice, Jean Ellen O'Connor and Betty Flavel. Capt. William McEntee headed the committee for enrolling the 16th Naval District.

## QUANTICO, VA.

Jan. 4, 1934

The New Year was ushered in at the officers' mess with the traditional New Year's eve dinners and a dance. Among those who entertained before the dance in the Waller Building were Capt. and Mrs. Maurice Holmes, in honor of their house guests, Capt. and Mrs. Blythe Jones of Philadelphia. Their guests were Maj. and Mrs. Robert Blake, Maj. and Mrs. Samuel Woods, Maj. and Mrs. Julian Smith, Maj. and Mrs. James Bain, Lt. Comdr. Clifford Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas B. Gale, Capt. and Mrs. Richard Hall Jeschke, Lt. E. C. Ferguson and Maj. and Mrs. Charles Murray of Annapolis and Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Henry of Washington.

Lt. and Mrs. Joseph Burger were hosts to Maj. and Mrs. Louis Fagan, Maj. and Mrs. George Hamner, Dr. and Mrs. Dalton Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Armstead, Capt. and Mrs. Duncan Waller, Capt. and Mrs. James W. Webb, Lt. and Mrs. Paul Haloran, Lt. and Mrs. David Cloud, Lt. and Mrs. Harry Stadler, Lt. H. E. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing Wall and Lt. and Mrs. Kenneth Chappell of Philadelphia.

Lt. and Mrs. Louis Marie had as their guests before the New Year's eve dance Lt. and Mrs. George J. O'Shea, Lt. and Mrs. Walter Wensinger, Lt. and Mrs. William Sihler, Lt. and Mrs. Ernest Linsert, Lt. and Mrs. John Wehle, Mrs. Douglas Knox and Miss Harriet Elmore and Lt. James Rockwell of Philadelphia and Miss Helen Rockwell and Mr. Phillip Rigg of Washington.

Miss Ann McWilliams and Miss Alice McWilliams of Jackson Heights, N. Y., who have been visiting their brother-in-law and sister, Mrs. Reginald Vardy were the honor guests at a dinner Dec. 31 of their host and hostess. Others in the company were Maj. and Mrs. Peter Conachy, Capt. and Mrs. William Radcliffe, Dr. Fielding, Lt. and Mrs. Lawson Sanderson, Lt. and Mrs. Clarence Chappell, Lt. and Mrs. Roy

Gulick, Lt. and Mrs. Cornelius Eldredge, Lt. Max Misell, Mr. and Mrs. George Reigler, Mr. and Mrs. John Erwin, Mr. and Mrs. William May and Col. Percy Archer, Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Swindler and Mr. William Lohsey of Washington.

The officers' mess sponsored a delightful tea dance Dec. 27. The ball room at the Waller Building was attractively decorated in Christmas greens and furnished a pretty setting for the party. Presiding at the tea tables were Mrs. Charles Lyman, Mrs. A. H. Allen, Mrs. Lauren Willis, Mrs. Ross Rowell, Mrs. Paul Halloran, Mrs. Lewis Merritt and Mrs. Joseph Burger.

Following the tea dance Maj. and Mrs. Peter Conachy entertained at supper Capt. and Mrs. William Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Maurice Gregory, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart O'Neill, Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. William Radcliffe, Lt. and Mrs. C. J. Chappell, Miss Ann Moncure, Mr. and Mrs. John Erwin, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vardy, Mr. and Mrs. George Reigler, Mr. McDonald and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Henderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Owens of Wilmington, Del., spent the holidays with their daughter, Mrs. William Onley, as did Lt. Onley's sister, Miss Onley of Laurel, Del. Lt. Onley is serving with the training detachment on board the USS Wyoming.

## LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Dec. 31, 1933

"Tales of the Seven Seas" is to provide a colorful theme for the annual Tournament of Roses in Pasadena, Calif., New Year's Day, with Adm. William S. Sims, USN-Ret., acting as grand marshal of the parade, which is to have a flotilla of eighty flower-decked floats.

Adm. and Mrs. Sims arrived in Pasadena Thursday and that evening were among honor guests at the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. William Mason preceding the pre-tournament coronation pageant and ball in Pasadena Civic Auditorium. Other honor guests were Adm. David Foote Sellers, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and Mrs. Sellers; Vice-Adm. and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, Rear Adm. and Mrs. C. P. Snyder and Rear Adm. C. B. Train. Other flag officers of the fleet and their wives were dinner guests of several hosts among Pasadena's registerites. These same officers and their wives, with many other ranking Navy folk, plan to witness the parade tomorrow and the football game.

Mrs. Henry V. Butler arrived Friday to join Adm. Butler at Villa Riviera and was accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Anne Smith, who is to remain a month before returning to her home in Washington, D. C. Miss Smith was the inspiration of a supper party that evening aboard the Admiral's flagship, USS Arizona, arranged by a group of junior officers. Besides the honoree there were in the party Ena. and Mrs. Billy Kenna; Misses Margaret Canaga, Eleanor Nichols, Dorothy Bicknell, Patay Robbins, Barbara Wygant, Judy Campbell, Marie Tawressey, Nancy Gill, Lisa Porter, Ena. Ben Field, Joe McGoldick, Ward Huffman, Minter Dial, Wallace Short, Ruffin Cox,

(Continued on Next Page)

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## Posts and Stations

### LONG BEACH, CALIF.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Tim Fleck, Ben Tieslau, Bob Young and Hinle Owens.

Flocks of penguin will give distinction to the "Little America" snow decorations at Lakewood Golf Club for the jollification starting at the 10 o'clock dinner tonight. Included among those entertaining guests will be Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. A. Vogel-sang, USS Maryland, whose guests are to be Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Hubbard, Capt. and Mesdames L. B. Jones, J. D. Wilson and H. H. Michael.

At a no-host table there will be Lt. and Mrs. L. P. Carver, Lt. and Mrs. J. C. Waldron and Lt. McElroy of San Diego. In another party of four there will be Lt. and Mrs. E. F. Helmkamp, USS Texas.

Among holiday festivities was the Christmas dinner-dance arranged by junior officers aboard the aircraft Lexington with Capt. Charles Adams Blakely, skipper of the Lexington, as honor guest. Arrangements were in charge of Ens. and Mrs. C. E. Kirkpatrick. The ship's orchestra played for dancing. Senior officers of the Lexington were honor guests at a holiday party for 100 in the home of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. C. Monfort.

Comdr. and Mrs. Newton Nichols, with their daughter, Miss Eleanor, are to be domiciled at Villa Riviera during the officer's duty on USS Pennsylvania. They arrived Friday and in celebration of this event officers of the Pennsylvania arranged a buffet supper and dance that night at Lakewood Golf Club. The ship's orchestra played for the 100 guests to dance.

Staff Officers and their wives were guests recently of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Ginder at a cocktail party in their East First Street home. Over 100 were invited including Vice Adm. and Mrs. Harris Lanning, Rear Adm. and Mrs. F. J. Horne, Capt. and Mrs. M. H. Simons, Miss Betty Nagel, Miss Hester Lanning, Comdr. and Mrs. Oscar Smith, Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Irish, Lt. Comdr. and Mesdames T. A. Gray, A. C. McFall, R. L. Connolly, Lt. and Mesdames S. W. Callaway, G. B. Meyers, Thomas S. Combs, Francis T. Olds, F. W. McMahon, M. E. Crist, B. A. Van Voorhis, L. Walsh, A. D. Ayrault, Mesdames C. J. Winchester III, Marian Foster, Helene Morton, Capt. Charles A. Blakely, Capt. M. K. Metcalf and Lt. Comdr. Leland D. Webb. The Ginders are guests this week-end of Lt. and Mrs. Thomas Combs of Coronado and are to attend the races New Year's Day at Agua Caliente.

### FT. SNELLING, MINN.

#### Jan. 2, 1934

The New Year Reception was given by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. David L. Stone at their quarters on Monday, Jan. First from Four to Six O'clock.

Capt. Harold D. Dinmore has received orders relieving him from duty with the Third United States Infantry and ordering him to Fort Sheridan, Ill., on duty with the Quartermaster Corps. Capt. and Mrs. Dinmore and son Robert, have left the garrison enroute to their new station.

Cadet L. L. Ingram of the Military Academy at West Point, has been the house guest of Col. A. J. Brasted's family during the holidays.

Lt. and Mrs. O. D. Haugen have as their guests Mrs. Haugen's parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Sargent of Gettysburg, S. D.

Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Tillman were the guests of Mrs. Kathryn Hennessy at her home in Minneapolis at a Christmas Eve supper Sunday, Dec. 24.

Lt. and Mrs. W. E. Moore had as guests for dinner Christmas Eve Mrs. A. J. Brasted and family. On Christmas Day Maj. and Mrs. Charles Jones and family were the guests of Lt. and Mrs. W. E. Moore.

Lt. and Mrs. C. D. McNeerney had as guests for Christmas Lt. McNeerney's family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McNeerney and Mrs. Margaret McNeerney of Saint Paul Park, Minn., also Miss Margaret Contor of Saint Paul, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Linhoff of Shakopee, Minn., parents of Mrs. McNeerney's and Dr. Carl Linhoff of Chicago, Ill. Mrs. McNeerney's brother were also their guests Christmas.

The Officers and Ladies Evening Bridge Club will meet at the Officers Club Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 8 P. M.

The Fort Snelling Chapter of the Daughters of the United States Army will hold its next meeting at the home of Miss Eleanor Cutler on Friday afternoon, Jan. 5.

Mrs. F. S. Doll of Ely, Minn., was the house guest of Maj. and Mrs. R. I. Lovell for a few days last week.

### NORFOLK, VA.

#### Jan. 5, 1934

One of the most delightful events of the holiday season was the ball given last Friday night by the commissioned officers of the Naval Operating Base in the History Building at the base. The ballroom was

beautifully decorated in Christmas greens and bunting and the guests who numbered about five hundred, were received by Mrs. Arthur Lee Willard, Mrs. Burrell C. Allen, Mrs. Emmett C. Gudger and Mrs. Robert Burns Farquharson.

Another brilliant holiday party was given on New Year's Eve at the Norfolk Golf Club by the wardroom and junior officers of the USS Mississippi. Dancing began at midnight and those attending numbered around two hundred.

Lt. and Mrs. Elliott West Shanklin and Lt. and Mrs. H. L. Miller were hosts on New Year's Eve at an informal party given at their home on Graydon avenue. Hours for calling were from four to seven o'clock and among their guests were Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Puleston, Comdr. and Mrs. C. E. Beardon, Comdr. and Mrs. Barry Wilson, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Earl William Morris, Lt. and Mrs. R. A. Vilar, Lt. and Mrs. J. H. Carter, Lt. and Mrs. B. T. Zelenka, Lt. and Mrs. M. M. Dupre, Lt. and Mrs. J. T. Warren, Lt. and Mrs. Deek Hyatt, Lt. and Mrs. Alfred Alchel, Lt. and Mrs. C. A. Swafford, Lt. and Mrs. N. L. McDowell, Lt. and Mrs. G. F. Watson, Lt. and Mrs. D. F. McLean, Lt. and Mrs. Delbert S. Cornwall, Lt. and Mrs. James L. Shank, Mrs. John Gallagher, Comdr. and Mrs. H. D. McGuire, and Lts. E. C. Parker, John Snelow, T. C. Faunts and J. R. Tate.

Capt. and Mrs. Montgomery A. Stuart were hosts on Thursday afternoon at a tea given at their home in Meadowbrook in honor of their house guests, Comdr. and Mrs. J. B. Pollard of Philadelphia. Hours for calling were from five to seven o'clock and those calling numbered around fifty.

Misses Hope and Eleanor Norris entertained informally on New Year's afternoon at the home of their parents, Maj. and Mrs. J. F. S. Norris in the Marine Barracks. The guests who called between four and six o'clock numbered about sixty.

Lt. and Mrs. Hugh P. Thompson entertained delightfully on New Year's Eve at the Ocean View Country Club. The hours for calling were from 4 to 6 o'clock and the guests numbered eighty.

Another very charming New Year's Eve party was given by Lt. and Mrs. Harold E. Humphreys at their home in Glenview. Their guests included Rear Adm. J. J. Cheatham, Capt. and Mrs. Emmet C. Gudger, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Denham, Capt. and Mrs. Omar T. Pfeiffer, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Miller, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick Scherberger, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Theodore Coulbourn, and a large number of junior officers and their wives.

### NEWPORT, R. I.

#### Jan. 2, 1934

One of the most delightful parties of the holiday week was the dance given by Rear Adm. and Mrs. Luke McNamee on Christmas night at the "President's House," which was gaily decorated with Christmas greens and lighted trees. About one hundred of the Army and Navy colony, and members of the summer colony who opened their homes for Christmas, attended. Rear Adm. and Mrs. McNamee received with their niece Miss Patricia Ainsa. A Hawaiian orchestra played for the dancing from 10 to 2 and during the evening "Santa Claus" distributed amusing presents to the guests.

Many of the Army and Navy colony were among the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Michael M. VanBeuren at the dance which they gave for two hundred and fifty on New Year's Eve at their beautiful home "Gray Craig." A dinner for eighty preceded the dance. Among Mr. and Mrs. VanBeuren's house guests were their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald VanBeuren of New York.

Capt. and Mrs. George B. Wright gave a large reception on New Year's Day at their home on Catherine Street.

Mrs. Morgan Draper is spending the holidays with her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Kaufman, at their home on Everett Street.

Mr. Frederick C. Draemel who attends Boston Tech is spending the holidays with his parents Capt. and Mrs. Milo F. Draemel.

Mr. Upton Close will lecture at the Naval War College and the Art Association on Friday, Jan. 12.

### FT. HOWARD, MD.

#### Jan. 1, 1934

Col. and Mrs. Walter Reed held open house New Year's Day from five until six for the officers, their wives, and house guests. Assisting Mrs. Reed were Mrs. Blossom Reed of Washington, Miss Blackford, Miss Landon Reed, Mrs. E. A. Norstrand and Mrs. Wilbur Vinson.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Hunt entertained the officers and ladies of the regiment with a dinner-dance at the Officers' Club, Jan. 5.

Mrs. Margaret Brennan and Miss Bernadette Brennan of O'Neill, Nebraska, are the house guests of Maj. and Mrs. Francis M. Brennan.

Lt. and Mrs. William Elward of Ft. Monmouth, N. J., were visiting Lt. and Mrs.

Richard Baughman for a few days last week.

After an absence of several months from the post on CCC duty, the following officers have returned to the post: Capt. F. P. Simpson, C. L. Lloyd, John H. Lucas, Lts. Harold Brown, Louis Roemer, Delbert A. Pryor, Kenneth Strother, and John R. Burns.

Lt. and Mrs. Hardin Olson spent the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Olson's parents in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Blossom Reed of Washington, D. C. is visiting her brother Colonel Reed and family.

Miss Helen Louise Whittaker of Harrisburg, Pa., and Lt. Delbert A. Pryor, 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, were married at Easton, Pa. on Nov. 17, 1933. Mrs. Pryor will arrive soon to join her husband at Ft. Howard.

Miss Dorothy Germaine Swing of Washington, D. C. spent the Christmas holidays with Lt. and Mrs. M. J. Geraghty.

Capt. and Mrs. Francis P. Simpson spent the holidays with Mrs. Simpson's parents in New York.

Lt. and Mrs. J. R. Burns spent the New Year week-end in Washington, D. C. with Lieutenant Burns' parents.

### SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

#### Dec. 29, 1933

Lt. Herrmann G. Page, USN, and Mrs. Page were hosts at a holiday party on Sunday in honor of the former's parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Page of Sandpoint, Idaho, who are here for an extended visit.

Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Bradman, USMC, commanding the marine base, and Mrs. Bradman and their family went to San Francisco to spend the holidays.

Capt. Edward D. Washburn, Jr., USN, and Mrs. Washburn had as their holiday visitor their son, Rand Washburn, who has been attending school in Washington, D. C. A number of social affairs were given in his honor.

Lt. Horace G. Trainer, USN, Mrs. Trainer and little son came down from Vallejo to be holiday guests of Lt. Cecil C. Adell, USN, and Mrs. Adell at their Coronado home.

Mrs. John W. Greenslade, wife of Rear Adm. Greenslade, USN, entertained with a luncheon party at El Cortez Hotel Monday, with covers for ten.

Maj. Gen. Robert Alexander, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Alexander have arrived at La Jolla from their home near Tacoma, Wash., and will remain for the winter.

Lt. Comdr. Elliot H. Bryant, USN, and Mrs. Bryant were hosts at a Christmas party at their home, their guests including Comdr. and Mrs. E. L. Woodside, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. E. A. Tarbutton and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Allen.

Lt. and Mrs. Almon E. Loomis, Lt. and Mrs. George W. Ashford and Lt. and Mrs. Parish comprised a naval party who went to the Sequoias for a ten-day mid-winter outing.

Comdr. Louis J. Gulliver, USN, commanding the U. S. F. Constitution, Mrs. Gulliver and their daughters have been hosts at several social affairs on board the historic vessel during the holiday season.

### FT. BENNING, GA.

#### Jan. 5, 1934

The social calendar at Ft. Benning during Christmas week was a whirl of activity including the Officers' Club program and a number of private parties given by the personnel.

On Wednesday, Dec. 27, the Officers Club gave a sub-dubs party for the younger members of the garrison. Supper was served at 6:30, and dancing took place until 9:30 P. M. On December 28, Thursday, the Officers' Club Christmas tree party was held, at which dinner was served at 8:00 P. M. and dancing continued until midnight. New Year's Eve the party held fittingly passed out the old and welcomed the new year, and was one of the high lights of the social season at the post. Over 350 reservations had been made for the "Night Club" party, at which the Sea Island Beach Orchestra furnished the music and floor show.

Miss Eleanor Harding of Washington, D. C. spent the holidays at Ft. Benning as the house guest of Miss Mary Wadsworth, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Herbert A. Wadsworth.

The 29th Infantry ladies bridge and tea club held its regular meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 2, at the 29th Infantry Officers' Club, with Mrs. Lloyd H. Barnett, Mrs. James E. Bowen, Mrs. Morris DePass and Mrs. Charles H. Decker acting as hostesses.

### CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

#### Jan. 3, 1934

Maj. and Mrs. Frank S. Matlack entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison and guests from town at a Bowery Dance, Dec. 28, at 9:00 P. M., in the Red Cross House. Bowery clothes were requested and many unique costumes appeared. Capt. and Mrs. Roland Fenton won the prizes for the best costumes. Many original features and musical novelties were presented and the building was decorated in an unusual man-

ner. Music was furnished by members of the Medical Field Service School Band under the leadership of Warrant Officer Nafalus. Refreshments were served throughout the evening.

Previous to the dance Friday evening, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. M. A. DeLaney entertained with a dinner in their quarters. Their guests included Maj. and Mrs. Frank S. Matlack, Maj. and Mrs. George P. Sandrock, Capt. and Mrs. O. K. Niess, and Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Westervelt.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. M. Willis and son John returned to the Post Sunday, Dec. 31, after a week's visit in Erie, Pa.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. James E. Baylis returned to the Barracks, Monday, Jan. 1, after two weeks' visit in Rochester, N. Y.

Maj. Frank S. Matlack, Regimental Commander, and Mrs. Matlack entertained all the officers and ladies of the Regiment at a tea in their quarters New Year's Day at 4:00 P. M. Mrs. Robert Boyce, Jr. and Mrs. Gerard Belanger assisted at the tea table.

Capt. and Mrs. W. Harvey Kernan entertained with a large tea in their home in Carlisle New Year's Day from 4 to 6. All the officers and ladies of the garrison and numerous other guests attended. The table was beautifully decorated with poinsettias and daisies and red tapers.

### Naval and Marine Reserve News

Budget estimates for the Navy Department as recommended to Congress this week provide funds for the holding of 36 armory drills for all units of the Fleet Naval Reserve during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935.

Summer cruises were also allowed for the coming summer for the Fleet Reserve, although no provision was made for Volunteer Reserve cruises. Up until the past year money had been allowed for giving two-week summer cruises with pay for approximately 250 Volunteer class reservists. The number of armory drills marks an increase of 12 over the number allowed for the current year and a decrease of 12 from the number held previously.

For the first time the Marine Corps Reserve will be on the same plane as the National Guard and the Fleet Naval Reserve. An increase of \$600,000 in the estimates was allowed by the Bureau of the Budget for pay for 36 armory drills for units of the Fleet Marine Reserve. In the past the Marine Corps Reserve has held its drills without remuneration.

The Navy budget also contains the following two provisions which were carried in last year's appropriation bill: "Provided that no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay more than one officer of the Naval Reserve and one officer of the Marine Corps Reserve above the grade of lieutenant or captains, respectively, the pay and allowances of their grade for the performance of active duty other than the performance of drills or other equivalent instruction or duty, or appropriate duty, and/or the performance of fifteen days' active training duty, and other officers above such grades employed on such class of active duty shall not be entitled to or be paid a greater rate of pay and allowances than authorized by law for a lieutenant of the Navy or a captain of the Marine Corps entitled to not exceeding ten years' longevity pay: Provided further, that no appropriation made in this act shall be available for pay, allowances, or traveling or other expenses of any officer or enlisted man of the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve who may be drawing a pension, disability allowance, disability compensation, or retired pay from the Government of the United States; and 'retired pay' as here used shall not include the pay of transferred members of such reserve forces."

It is expected that an attempt will be made to amend the first provision. It forces a reduction in pay of a Reserve lieutenant on active duty when promoted to lieutenant commander. While, of course, but a small class is affected, already one officer has been reduced as a result. Before promotion to lieutenant commander last summer, he was drawing the pay of a lieutenant with more than 12 years' service, but upon promotion he was restricted to the pay of a lieutenant of ten years' service.

Developments in Washington make it vital to your interest that you get the Army and Navy Journal this week. Subscribe now.



### Marine Corps Promotion

The Navy Department sent to Congress this week the old Marine Corps personnel bill which was recommended to the last Congress and failed of enactment.

In its ultimate aim, the bill seeks to set up for the Marine Corps the same system of promotion as is in effect in the Navy, with selection, involuntary retirement and the same percentage of officers in corresponding grades. However, due to the fact that the institution of such a system would involve increased expenditures, a curious provision was placed in the bill limiting its effect.

This provision, known as section 16, prohibits the retirement of any officer because of being passed over for selection, although the bill elsewhere provides for such retirement and prevents any officer promoted by reason of the bill from receiving a corresponding increase of pay until he would have received the increase under the present law. These limitations were placed in one section of the bill and it is explained that it is the intention to later repeal it and give to the corps the full effect of the stimulated promotion.

While the measure has never been enthusiastically received by Marine Corps officers, because of this proviso, it was recommended again in the same form in order that some measure of promotion relief may be granted to the corps which has long suffered from stagnated promotion. The bill designated as HR 5344 in the 72nd Congress was favorably reported by the House Naval Committee but never called up for a vote in the House. Inasmuch as the House naval committee already has held hearings and approved the measure it is believed that it may be brought up for early consideration.

### PWA Funds for Ordnance Dept.

An allotment of \$2,309,491 to the Ordnance Department of the Army for the purchase of machine tool equipment to modernize various Ordnance establishments was announced this week by the Public Works Administration.

A survey recently completed by the War Department has shown the necessity for improved equipment at virtually every arsenal in the country and at many Army posts where Ordnance activities are carried on. This allotment is aimed to aid lagging capital goods production.

In many instances, machines are more than 25 years old and have become not only uneconomical but inadequate to supply the minimum needs of the Army. Other equipment purchased during the World War is rapidly becoming obsolete.

Ordnance engineers estimate that with the placing of orders for the new equipment, employment will be provided for 2,100 men for more than 6 months.

Among the arsenals and stations for which equipment will be purchased are the following:

Frankford, Pa., Picatinny, N. J., Watervliet, N. Y., Springfield, Mass., Rock Island, Ill., Watertown, N. Y., Aberdeen, Md., Ft. Benning, Ga., Ft. Knox, Ill., Raritan, N. J., Augusta, Ga., West Point, N. Y., Ft. Sill, Okla., Charleston, S. C., and San Antonio, Tex.

### Money for Rivers and Harbors

An allotment of \$180,000 to the Corps of Engineers, War Department, for improvements at Fairport Harbor, Ohio, was announced this week by the Public Works Administration.

An allotment of \$15,000 to the Corps of Engineers for dredging a six-foot channel at the junction of the River Styx and Apalachicola Rivers, Florida, was also announced.

### OBITUARIES

Julia Ann, two-year-old daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Warren C. Hurst, stationed at New Cumberland General Depot, died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1933. The child died as the result of burns received June 16.

Interment was at Arlington Cemetery following services in the Chapel at the hospital.

Mrs. Florence Myrick Jones, wife of Col. E. N. Jones, USA-Ret., died of bronchial pneumonia at her home in San Diego Dec. 19 after an illness of only a few days. Her home was in San Francisco, Cal., where her father operated one of the first ocean lines from California to the Far East.

Besides her husband Mrs. Jones is survived by her daughter Mrs. E. B. Gose, widow of Colonel Gose, and by a son Lt. Col. J. Duncan Elliott, now on duty with the 10th Infantry at Governor's Island, N. Y.

Funeral services for Maj. John H. Muncaster, USA-Ret., were held with full military honors at Arlington Cemetery Jan. 3. Major Muncaster died Jan. 1 at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. He is survived by his widow, who lives at 3220 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. Carl C. Oakes, Charles T. Nulsen, Harry B. Crea, and John T. Kennedy; Maj. Glenn P. Wilhelm and Herbert J. Lawes, and Thomas Hamlin acted as honorary pallbearers.

Major Muncaster was graduated from the Military Academy in 1904. He served in the Philippines, at Vera Cruz and in the World War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross with the following citation:

"After the loss of all his company commanders, Maj. Muncaster advanced at the head of his battalion, leading the men from a very disadvantageous position to the capture of a nearby hill held by the enemy. In the counterattack which followed he not only commended the men of his battalion personally but assisted in the defense of the position."

Col. Henry C. Bonnycastle, USA-Ret., died suddenly from a heart attack, Dec. 30, at his residence, 1650 Harvard Terrace, Washington, D. C. He was 61 years old and had spent 33 years in active Army service, participating in several campaigns.

Colonel Bonnycastle had retired on April 30, 1931, for disability in line of duty.

Colonel Bonnycastle was born June 4, 1872, in Louisville, and was educated at Washington and Lee University. A few years later the Spanish-American War began and he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Regular Army. His first service was with the Infantry in Cuba.

Later Colonel Bonnycastle saw active service during the Philippine Insurrection. He was promoted through the various grades and routine Army service was again interrupted for him when Villa made his raids along the Mexican border. Colonel Bonnycastle was in command of one of the two Infantry outfits that penetrated into Mexico with General Pershing on the trail of the Mexican chieftain.

Colonel Bonnycastle was still on border duty when the United States entered the World War. He was given the rank of lieutenant colonel in the National Army and a short time after was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps. He served during most of the war as divisional quartermaster at Camp Dodge, in Iowa, helping to train and equip the thousands of young men sent overseas from that Midwestern camp. He was mustered out of the National Army in March, 1920, and went back to duty in the Regular Army with rank of colonel.

Continuing with the Quartermaster Corps, Colonel Bonnycastle served as 3rd Corps Area quartermaster for four years. This required duty with the quartermaster general's office in Washington and at corps area headquarters in Baltimore. In later years, however, his health began to fail and he was retired two years ago for disability.

He is survived by his widow and three daughters, one of whom is the wife of Lt. Arthur J. Bender. They are stationed at Fort McClellan, in Georgia. His other daughters, Mrs. Harriet Butts and Miss Barbara Bonnycastle, resided with their parents. He was the brother-in-law of Marvin H. McIntyre, Secretary to President Roosevelt.

Sgt. Maj. John R. Green, USA-Ret., formerly of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth U. S. Inf., died December 27, 1933, after a brief illness in the National Home in Washington. He leaves three sons, Lt. Thomas E. Green, USA-Ret., formerly Band Leader of Twenty-fourth Inf., and now residing at Los Angeles, Calif. John R. Green, Jr., of the Tenth U. S. Vol., of Berkeley, Calif., and Clem B. Green of Youngstown, Ohio.

Sgt. Maj. Green was held in high esteem by a large number of officers and men of the Regular Army. He, participating in the capture of San Juan Hill and many skirmishes during the Philippine Insurrection in Northern Luzon, served with distinction in the War with Spain. Sgt. Maj. Green was a member of the United Spanish War Veterans at Washington, D. C.

Comdr. Robert Hewetson Skelton, USN, died Jan. 3 at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., as the result of injuries received in a fall through a window in the hospital. He has been attached to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, since July 5, 1932.

Commander Skelton was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 11, 1889, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Wisconsin in 1907. During the World War he served as engineer officer in the USS Denver.

A board of officers has been appointed to investigate his death.

Funeral services with full military honors were held at 2:30 p. m., Jan. 4, in Arlington National Cemetery. Capt. Sydney K. Evans, Chaplain Corps, USN, officiated.

Honorary pallbearers were classmates of Commander Skelton: Comdr. L. P. Smith, Comdr. H. S. Jeans, Comdr. Frank Loftin, Comdr. W. E. Goodhue, Comdr. V. L. Kirkman and Comdr. H. F. Kingman.

### Births, Marriages and Deaths

#### BORN

**BAME**—Born at the William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., December 10, 1933, to Sgt. and Mrs. Ray C. Bame, USA, a son.

**GAINES**—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., December 20, 1933, to Lt. and Mrs. Oliver W. Gaines, USN, a daughter, Mary Agnes.

**LINDSEY**—Born at the Norton Memorial Infirmary, Louisville, Ky., December 20, 1933, to Lt. and Mrs. Julian B. Lindsey, Inf. USA, a son, Robert Hunter; grandson of Brig. Gen. Julian E. Lindsey, USA, and Dr. and Mrs. Hunter McGuire, Winchester, Va.

**NEALE**—Born at Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, T. H., December 4, 1933, to Capt. and Mrs. C. Linwood Neale, MC, USA, a daughter, Frances Elisabeth.

**ROBERTS**—Born at Coronado, Calif., December 11, 1933, to Lt. and Mrs. Deane C. Roberts, USMC, a daughter.

**SAWTELLE**—Born at Winthrop Community Hospital, Winthrop, Mass., December 25, 1933, to Mrs. Harlan Sawtelle, a son, Frederick Harlan Sawtelle; grandson of Lt. Frederick A. Smith, USN-Ret.

#### MARRIED

**ABRAHAM-LICHTENFELS**—Married at Asheville, N. C., December 24, 1933, Miss Johanna Muriel Lichtenfels, to Capt. Roland S. Abrahams, CA-Ret., USA.

**BOWERS-WHITE**—Married at Annapolis, Md., December 20, 1933, Miss Mary Acton White, to Ens. Thomas Kent Bowers, USN, son of Comdr. and Mrs. John T. Bowers, USN-Ret.

**BROWNLEE-WAGGAMAN**—Married at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., December 30, 1933, Miss Frances Virginia Waggaman, to Lt. (jg) Robert Carson Brownlee, 2nd, USN.

**BRUNNER-STRTZINGER**—Married at Norristown, Pa., December 26, 1933, Miss Dorothy Stritzinger, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frederick G. Stritzinger, USA-Ret., to Mr. Charles H. Brunner, Jr.

**CASEY-SIMPSON**—Married at the Community Church, Douglaston, L. I., N. Y., Miss Eleanor Simpson, to Ens. George Fraser Casey, USNB.

**ESTES-SHAW**—Married at the Methodist Church, Duncan, Okla., December 25, 1933, Miss Carolyn Weldon Shaw, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Shaw, USA, to Mr.

Marion Rush Estes.

**FORD-TALCOTT**—Married at Long Beach, Calif., December 27, 1933, Miss Edith Talcott, to Lt. Robert Stephens Ford, USN.

**GILLESPIE-STARK**—Married at Washington, D. C., November 23, 1933, Miss Katharine Rhoads Stark, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Harold R. Stark, USN, to Mr. Harold Perot Gillespie.

**HARRIS-GOTTBURG**—Married at Ft. Benning, Ga., December 20, 1933, Miss Ruth Gottburg, to Lt. Benjamin T. Harris, Inf. USA, son of Capt. and Mrs. Lester J. Harris, SC, USA.

**HASWELL-MCKINNEY**—Married at El Dorado, Ark., December 27, 1933, Miss Eulamay McKinney, to Lt. Claude Eugene Haswell, USA.

**HOY-SHEARING**—Married at Denver, Colo., Dec. 25, 1933, Miss Carol Shearing to Lt. Charles E. Hoy, USA.

**KING-CALDERON**—Married at Cavite, P. I., November 20, 1933, Senorita Maria Vaca Calderon, to 2nd Lt. B. W. King, USMC.

**LEWIS-RIPLEY**—Married at the First Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J., December 29, 1933, Miss Sarah Ripley, to Lt. John Hardy Lewis, USA.

**MCDANIEL-BURPEE**—Married at Montgomery, Ala., December 26, 1933, Miss Leah Glenn Burpee to Capt. Arthur Bee McDaniel, AC, USA.

**MULLOCK-HOLLEY**—Married at Washington, D. C., December 22, 1933, Miss Mary Ann Holley, daughter of Mrs. G. M. Holley and the late Colonel Holley, AGD, USA, to Mr. John D. Mullock.

**SCHERMACHER-HERRING**—Married at Hampton, Va., December 29, 1933, Mrs. Hortense Brower Herring, to 2nd Lt. August W. Schermacher, CAC, USA.

#### DIED

**BONNYCASTLE**—Died at Washington, D. C., December 30, 1933, Col. Henry C. Bonnycastle, USA-Ret.

**BOYNTON**—Died at Polyclinic Hospital, Oklahoma City, Okla., December 25, 1933, Mary Boynton, wife of Col. F. L. Boynton, ORC, USA, and mother of Mrs. A. W. Brown, wife of Capt. A. W. Brown, USN, and Mrs. John A. Huff, wife of Rev. John A. Huff, of New Orleans, La. Interment at Kingsdasher, Okla.

**CHAPMAN**—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 31, 1933, St. Sgt. Thomas J. Chapman, USA-Ret.

**GREEN**—Died in the National Home in Washington, December 27, 1933, Sgt. Maj. John R. Green, USA-Ret.

**HURST**—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 6, 1933, Julia Ann, two-year-old daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Warren C. Hurst, USA.

**JEFFORDS**—Died at Veterans Hospital, Oteen, N. C., Dec. 28, 1933, James Ernest Jeffords, formerly Lieutenant, Co. A, 104th Engineers, 31st Division, brother of Capt. W. Q. Jeffords, Jr., CAC, USA. Interment Mt. Hope Cemetery, Florence, S. C.

**JOHNS**—Died at St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., December 17, 1933, Mrs. Mildred Johns, wife of Maj. Dwight F. Johns, CE, USA.

**MUNCASTER**—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 1, 1934, Maj. John H. Muncaster, USA-Ret.

**PRICE**—Died near Walters, Okla., December 27, 1933, 2nd Lt. John C. Price, Inf. USA.

**RICHART**—Died at the William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., December 20, 1933, Mrs. Helen H. Richart, wife of Maj. Duncan C. Richart, Cav., USA.

**SKELTON**—Died at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 3, 1934, Comdr. Robert Hewetson Skelton, USN.

**STULL**—Died at Ocean Grove, N. J., December 31, 1933, Chaplain (Lt. Col.) George C. Stull, USA-Ret.

**THOMPSON**—Died at Leonardtown, Md., December 28, 1933, Mrs. H. Edith Thompson, wife of Capt. G. L. Thompson, SC, USA. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery, December 29, 1933.

**THORP**—Died at Pikesville, Md., January 1, 1934, Miss Alice Thorp, daughter of Col. Frank Thorp, USA.

**TOWNSEND**—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 2, 1934, Mary A. Townsend, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Edwin F. Townsend, USA.

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# MERCHANT MARINE

## Shipping Board Report

Continuation of subsidies to the American Merchant Marine, transfer of Army and Navy Business from the services' own transports to privately owned shipping, and tax exemption on American vessels operating in foreign trade were among the recommendations made by the members of the Shipping Board in their annual report to Congress made public this week. The report was signed by Rear Adm. Hutch I. Cone, USN-Ret., chairman; Capt. David W. Todd, USN-Ret., vice chairman, and Capt. Gatewood S. Lincoln, USN-Ret., commissioner.

The board's recommendations included the following:

"Realizing that Government aid to the merchant marine is essential to the maintenance and development of that portion of the fleet which operates in foreign trade, the board strongly recommends a continuance of Federal appropriations for this purpose. Because, however, of popular misconception as to the purpose of ocean mail contracts, legislation should be enacted providing for revision of this form of Government subsidy. Instead of using the present designation, 'ocean mail contracts'—a misnomer for the character of service rendered—the aid might more properly be granted for maintenance of essential services on 'Government contract routes.' It should be based, as now, on building and operating differentials, and machinery should be set up for the periodical examination and possible revision of the amount of subsidy received by each American carrier.

"Provision should be made for tax exemption on American vessels operating in foreign trade, including a provision whereby deductions shall be allowed from taxable incomes derived from operating profits to the extent that such profits are devoted to new ship construction in American yards.

"Legislation should be enacted looking to the transfer to privately owned American shipping interests of the peace-time business now handled by Army and Navy transports and by the vessels owned and chartered by the Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

"Funds should be appropriated to carry into effect the act of Congress approved February 23, 1925, providing for the creation of a naval reserve.

"Proposals have frequently been made to establish 'free ports' or foreign trade zones in ports of the United States, and several bills to that end have been introduced in Congress. In view of differences of opinion as to whether, or not the establishment of these zones would benefit American shipping, it might well be considered whether their establishment in this country, if sanctioned by Congress, should not first be undertaken on a limited scale under direct authority of the Federal Government.

"It is recommended that the limitation of \$185,000,000 on the amount of construction loans as prescribed in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932, page 21, be removed, and that the Shipping Board be authorized to enter into contracts to make loans up to the ultimate amount of the fund, namely, \$250,000,000, the Board, however, not to obligate itself to make actual disbursements of money in excess of the available cash balance standing at the time to the credit of said fund.

"Changes should be made in the present laws relating to the division of damages in cases of collisions of vessels at sea, to conform to the proposals of the International Marine Convention of 1910. These changes should be brought about by legislation rather than by treaty.

"The International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, signed in London on May 31, 1929, by delegates from 18 governments, including the Government of the United States, should be ratified and given full effect by Congress.

"Legislation should be enacted providing that when international loans are advanced by the United States Government for the purchase of American commodities and manufactured products, at least one-half of the movement should take place in American ships, provided the rates quoted by American-flag carriers are reasonable as compared with the rates quoted by competing foreign ships operating in regular services."

## Estimates for Army

(Continued from Page 377)

restoration, is \$9,600,707. As will be seen from the statement at the head of this synopsis, only \$11,599,673 was authorized for obligation in 1934. This was due to an abnormally large amount of unliquidated obligations brought over from the fiscal year 1933, due to delay in delivery of new airplanes, making it necessary to restrict the incurring of new obligations in 1934 in order to keep within the limit of expenditures set for that year. Therefore, since the Air Corps can contract for the procurement of only about 94 new airplanes in 1934, it becomes necessary to provide for a greater number in 1935 to replace losses. Provision is also made for a contract authorization of \$3,000,000 for the procurement of new airplanes and airplane equipment, spare parts and accessories, in addition to the amount estimated for appropriation in 1935. With the amount estimated for appropriation for 1935, plus the contract authorization, provision is made for the procurement of 348

The average strength of the guard for new airplanes, of which 333 are chargeable to the appropriation for Army Air Corps and 15 to that for the Organized Reserves. It should also be noted here that there has recently been allotted to the Army by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works the sum of \$7,500,000 for the procurement of 100 combat airplanes.

The 1935 estimate provides for an average of 200 flying hours per qualified airplane pilot and in addition makes provision for the maintenance and operation of Air Corps depots and stations, service tests of new airplanes, spare parts, equipment and accessories, and for research and development work.

## Medical Department

Provides for the medical and hospital department of the Army, including hospital care of Panama Canal Zone garrisons, and the maintenance and operation (except cost of personnel) of the Army Medical Museum and library. The net increase in 1935 is due mainly to the loss of revenue by the withdrawal of Veterans' Administration beneficiaries from Army hospitals and to the depletion of medical and hospital stocks of supplies.

## Corps of Engineers

Embraces items for engineer depots, school, equipment of troops, operations in the field, and military surveys and maps. The net increase, exclusive of pay restoration, results from various small increases and decreases in the items covered by this appropriation.

## Ordnance Department

Comprises appropriation items for ordnance service and supplies, the maintenance and operation of Rock Island Arsenal bridges, the repair of arsenals, and the development and procurement of gages, dies, and jigs for manufacture. The net increase, exclusive of pay restoration, is \$835,795, and is principally for the procurement of new ammunition and the preservation and rehabilitation of reserve ammunition.

## Chemical Warfare Service

Excluding restoration of pay, the 1935 estimate provides a small increase for the manufacture of gas masks and chemical mortars.

## Chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery

Includes the service schools of these four branches of the Army. The increase is all for restoration of pay.

## Seacoast Defenses

This embraces, for the United States, insular possessions, and Panama Canal, the construction, maintenance, and repair of fixed fortifications; the procurement, installation, and maintenance of fire-control systems, searchlights, and submarine mine defenses; installation of fixed antiaircraft defenses; and the procurement and maintenance of ordnance and ordnance material. Various phases of the work are handled by the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps, the Coast Artillery Corps, and the Ordnance Department. The Budget estimate for 1935, excluding restoration of pay, is practically the same as the amount obligated for 1934.

## United States Military Academy

Under this head fall the pay and allowances of cadets and civilian employees, and the maintenance, operation, and repair of the Academy. The Budget estimate for 1935, excluding restoration of pay, is practically the same as the amount obligated for 1934. An average of 1,236 cadets is provided for.

## National Guard Bureau

Under this head provision is made for the entire cost to the Federal Government for the equipment, maintenance, and training of the National Guard, except the pay and allowances of commissioned officers of the Regular Army and the pay of enlisted men of the Regular Army detailed as instructors. The Budget estimate for 1935 shows a net increase over 1934 obligations of \$356,685. Provision is made in this estimate for holding annual encampments and 36

# FINANCE

armory drills at full attendance strength, 1935 is estimated at 185,000.

## Organized Reserves

The net increase for 1935 over the authorized obligations for 1934 is \$802,791. The Budget estimate makes provision for 14 days' active-duty training of 12,000 Reserve officers; for detail of 6 months each on the General Staff of 10 such officers; for the detail on active duty for 1 year with tactical units of the Air Corps of the Regular Army of 200 Reserve pilots; and for attendance of from 6 to 12 weeks of 200 Reserve officers at Regular Army service schools. The estimate also provides for the maintenance and operation of 250 Organized Reserve headquarters in 192 cities, for inactive duty flying of Air Corps Reserve officers, for extension courses for Reserve officers and the furnishing of such officers with training manuals.

## Reserve Officers' Training Corps

The Budget estimate makes provision for the enrollment and instruction of approximately 127,500 students in Reserve Officers' Training Corps units at schools and colleges and the training of 7,200 of this number in 42-day camps. The increase in the 1935 estimate is due principally to an increase in commutation of rations to students, for clothing due to depleted stocks, and for higher cost of rations furnished in kind to students at training camps.

## Citizens' Military Training Camps

The estimate for 1935 provides for approximately 14,000 trainees.

## National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice

Provision is made under this head for quartermaster supplies and services for rifle ranges for civilian instruction; for the procurement of trophies and medals; and for ordnance equipment and ammunition for civilian rifle clubs. The Budget estimate for 1935 is practically the same as the obligations for 1934.

## Colonel Grant Commands 6th Cavalry

Boston.—Col. Walter S. Grant, GSC (Cavalry) who since 1927 has been assigned to New England regular army units, has left here for his new station, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to command that post and the 6th Cavalry.

For the past two and one-half years he has been Chief of Staff for Major General Fox Conner's First Corps Area, comprising the New England States.

## Q M School Lecture

A lecture on "The Construction Division, Office of The Quartermaster General," capable of much practical application, was delivered at The Quartermaster Corps School, Philadelphia, Pa. on Jan. 2, 1934, by Maj. W. A. Danielson, QMC, of the Office of The Quartermaster General.

## Financial Digest

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended December 27, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was \$2,698,000,000, an increase of \$11,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of \$509,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1932.

On December 27 total Reserve bank credit amounted to \$2,674,000,000, a decrease of \$12,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with decreases of \$25,000,000 in money in circulation and \$8,000,000 in unexpended capital funds, nonmember deposits, etc., and an increase of \$19,000,000 in Treasury currency, adjusted, offset in part by an increase of \$39,000,000 in member bank reserve balances.

The System's holdings of bills discounted declined \$4,000,000 and of bills bought in open market \$2,000,000. Holdings of the various classes of United States Government securities were practically unchanged.

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Rates For Year Ended Sept. 30/33

## CAREFUL DRIVING MEANS GREATER SAVINGS

Dividends have been greater this year than they have ever been before. MEMBERS ARE URGED TO DRIVE WITH STILL GREATER CARE AND THUS CUT LOSSES SO THAT THE GOAL "MORE THAN 50% SAVINGS" MAY BE REACHED SOON.

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## Navy Promotion Stagnation

A study of the promotion stagnation in the lower ranks of the line of the Navy has been started by the Bureau of Navigation with a view to some solution of the problem.

Acting upon directions from the Chief of the Bureau the planning division of the Bureau of Navigation is making a thorough study of the prospects for promotion in the next few years. Their investigations show that selection for commanders will remain as they have been for the next four years but that when the Naval Academy class of 1918 comes up for selection, conditions will be such that a change in the promotion system will be imperative.

Four years from now a group of approximately 250 officers will be up for selection for the first and last time. That is, there will be this number who have not previously been considered (if selection in the interim continues normally with one class being covered each year) and who the following year will complete 21 years' service, when they become ineligible for promotion if not placed on a retention list. This will mean that but one out of five can be selected. And further, that due to a limitation upon the retired list the remainder can not be retired.

The following year the situation will be much worse when there will be about 500 officers considered for the neighbor of 50 vacancies. For several years the same conditions will exist. Moreover, there will be created the paradoxical situation of an officer being ineligible for selection to commander because of having completed 21 years' service without ever having been eligible for promotion, being either still a lieutenant or not having had four years as a lieutenant commander.

It is expected that the planning division's study will be before Admiral Leahy within a short time. The matter will ultimately have to be put before Congress and some legislation must be drafted to meet the problem. Just what this will be remains to be seen but the solution, it is contended, lies in extending selection to the lower grades.

## ROTC Meeting

Tentative arrangements have been made for a radio hour over the Columbia Broadcasting System and for a talk by former Secretary of War Baker in connection with the National ROTC conference to be held in Washington, Jan. 27.

The conference was decided upon after a meeting at which Brig. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, Adjutant General of Maryland, presided. The announcement for the conference stated: "It is intended that through the conference the patriotic societies of America shall speak with one voice in support of the ROTC and in answer to the radical forces seeking to destroy the defense forces of the United States."

## Chief of Operations' Report

The annual report of the Chief of Naval Operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, was made public this week. Admiral William V. Pratt served as Chief of Naval Operations from the beginning of the fiscal year until he retired from active duty on June 30, 1933. On July 1, 1933, he was relieved by Admiral William H. Standley.

In addition to reporting on the operations of the Fleet the report stated: "The Navy deems it worthy of recording that its forces in Asiatic waters, under the able leadership of Admiral M. M. Taylor, USN, have added to the prestige of its flag under the disturbed conditions existing in that area. He has upheld and added to those traditions which his many able predecessors have made in that part of the world since the foundation of this Republic."

"On June 30, 1933, there were 460 ships and self-propelled craft in commission or in service as follows:

(a) Combatant ships in full commission (manned with an average of about 85 per cent complement) . . . 155.

"(b) Combatant ships in reduced commission modernizing, in rotating reserve, and in reduced commission (manned with an average of about 45 per cent complement) . . . 44.

"(c) Miscellaneous ships in commission or in service, of which 134 are self-propelled craft assigned to shore activities, 28 are employed for the training of Naval Reserves or Naval Militia and 99 are employed on the fleet service or special duty . . . 261.

"During the fiscal year 1934, 12 combatant ships, consisting of 2 battleships (now modernizing), 5 heavy cruisers, 2 destroyers, 2 submarines, and 1 aircraft carrier, will be commissioned."

## News of Army Reserves

While the budget presented to Congress this week by the President provides for 14-day active training duty for 12,000 officers, the War Department is planning to exercise economies which they hope will enable the stretching of the funds to cover such training for 14,000 officers.

That this represents an increase over the 10,000 officers given 14-day training this year, it is far below the 30,000 minimum recommended by General Douglas MacArthur in his annual report for the past fiscal year.

The Legislative Program of the Reserve Officers Association calls for 14-day training for at least 30,000 officers and for provision for annual attendance of 300 Reserve Officers at Special Service Schools. The association also will work for a corps of 120,000 Reserve Officers on the active duty assignable list. Preparations are now being made for representatives of the Association to appear before the committees of Congress on behalf of its program.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Reserve Officers Association further discussion was given to the decision of the national convention that a period be set aside this year to be known as National Defense Week. Colonel Williams recounted the activities of Lieutenant Colonel Tenney, the Chairman of the National Defense Committee, and the plans in process of formation. The period between Feb. 12 and Feb. 22 has been designated for this activity, during which the dissemination of National Defense information will be made throughout the nation. Colonel Williams recounted his conversation with General MacArthur, the Chief of Staff, who is 100 per cent back of the project. In conjunction with other organizations interested in National Defense, President Roosevelt will be requested by Department and Chapter resolutions to issue a proclamation designating this period as National Defense Week.

## Service Problems in Congress

(Continued from First Page)  
Democratic Leader of the House Byrns told a JOURNAL representative this week that he expected the building program to pass.

"The President is for it, I understand," stated the Tennesseean. "If he recommends it, it will go through."

Representative Byrns said that he has not heard any move being afoot to reduce the commissioned strength of the Army, and while he would not say what stand he would take if it was brought, declared that he wished to avoid "all such controversial subjects" this session.

Asked as to his views on the pay "freeze," Representative Byrns stated that he "would like to do away with all those bans," adding that while he wanted to drop them he would not pledge himself.

Representative Lister Hill, of Ala., senior Democratic member of the House military committee, told the JOURNAL that he "believed he would favor abolition of the 'freeze'" and said he thought Congress would take this view. Representative Hill did not look for much in the way of Army legislation this session.

"The Army should get some more Public Works money, though," he added. "They've gotten about ninety million dollars, but they should have one hundred and sixty million."

Representative John McCormack, Dem.

of Mass., said he would vote for abolition of the pay "freeze" and the pay cut.

The Navy Department sent to Congress on the opening day a number of bills with the request that they be introduced. Among them was a proposed Marine Corps personnel bill. Others were of lesser importance, being for the most part bills which have been before the Congress for several years. The War Department had but a few measures. One of them sought the creation of a Department of Physics at the Military Academy.

## This Week—

(Continued from First Page)  
chine guns and more automatic rifles. Volume of fire is his aim. That is a requirement of modern warfare. Congress should not hesitate to equip the Infantry in order to meet this vital need.

The National Guard is out for 48 instead of 36 drills, as directed by the President for the present fiscal year and proposed in the budget for the next fiscal year. Proper training demands this concession to the Guard. When men want to train the Government should not deny them the privilege.

Representative McSwain, Chairman of the House Military Committee, was approached by a colleague this week, who said: "Aviation is the orphan child of National Defense, we must care for it." "So you, too, received a pamphlet so entitled," dryly returned the Chairman of the House Military Committee.

Congressman Byrns was asked if there were any likelihood of an attempt to cut the commissioned personnel of the Army. "There is no talk of it now," he rejoined. "That will begin when Representative Collins returns from Panama!"

It is gratifying that the budget provides for the training of 12,000 Reserve Corps Officers instead of 10,000 this year. But even this provision is inadequate. General MacArthur urges instruction for at least 30,000. That is the minimum required for our proper preparation for emergency.

I have been looking for the Army List and Directory which should have been issued in October and which would have shown all the changes in personnel and stations which have occurred during the summer and fall. Where is it, and who is responsible for the delay?

Rear Admiral Leahy, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his especially valuable report, described as "particularly unfortunate" the pay cut suffered by retired officers. He spoke the literal truth when he said that retired pay is capital already earned and that any weakening of accrued rights affects the morale of the entire active list. This is another sound reason why the pay cut should be eliminated.

The ninth annual Conference on the Cause and Cure of War is to be held in Washington the middle of the month. This Society claims a membership of 3,000,000. Mrs. Roosevelt will address it. The Society might present its program to Japan for observance in connection with China. It would learn then what happens to theory in the face of self-interest.

Maj. Gen. Moseley has been transferred from the Fifth to the Fourth Corps Area. What is the middle West's loss is the South's gain. Aside from the efficiency with which General Moseley will administer his new command the Army will enjoy the benefit of the pleasant relations which he will establish with the people resident of that section.

I am told that certain members of Congress are preparing themselves to "view with alarm" the policy of the administration in granting Public Works money to the Army and Navy, particularly where such grants cover items which Congress in the past has declined. Congressmen usually are jealous of their powers over the purse strings.

## Status of Promotion

### ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since Dec. 29, 1933

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Charles A. Clark, QMC, No. 33, Page 100, July, 1933, A. L. & Dir. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Charles A. Hunt, Inf. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Warren T. Hannum, CE.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Frank S. Besson, CE, No. 623, Page 162. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Donald M. Beere, FA. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Homer R. Oldfield, CAC.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Jerome Pickett, QMC (Inf.), No. 2372, Page 108. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Vincent S. Burton, Inf. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—John W. Bulger, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—John C. Arrowsmith, CE, No. 5849, Page 181. Last nomination to the grade of Capt.—Thomas S. Gunby, FA. Vacancies—None. Senior 1st Lt.—Andrew P. Sullivan, CAC.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Donald B. Smith, AC, No. 8549, Page 190. Last nomination to the grade of 1st Lt.—John S. Mills, AC. Vacancies—None. Senior 2nd Lt.—George M. Cole, FA.

Note:—Lt. Col. Wm. Lay Patterson, AGD, and 1st Lt. George F. Foss, QMC, physically disqualified for promotion. On Jan. 31, 1934, Lt. Col. Patterson will be retired as a colonel and 1st Lt. Foss will be retired as a captain. They will both rank from Jan. 1, 1934.

### NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

Jan. 1, 1934

The following shows the name of the junior officer in the ranks indicated:

Rear Adm. Hayne Ellis, Capt. C. R. Hyatt, Comdr. H. M. Briggs, Lt. Comdr. P. A. Decker, Lt. F. R. Davis.

#### Medical Corps

Rear Adm. James C. Pryor, Capt. J. G. Zeigler, Comdr. V. H. Carson, Lt. Comdr. H. C. Johnston, Lt. T. F. Welner.

#### Dental Corps

Comdr. T. L. Sampell, Lt. Comdr. H. G. Ralph, Lt. E. H. Delaney.

#### Supply Corps

Rear Adm. G. G. Serbels, Capt. J. H. Knapp, Comdr. H. G. Bowerland, Lt. Comdr. D. F. Zimmerman, Lt. A. P. Randolph, Lt. (jg) C. T. Abbott.

#### Chaplain Corps

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Hester, Lt. G. L. Markle.

#### Construction Corps

Rear Adm. H. G. Gillmor, Capt. J. O. Gawne, Comdr. B. S. Bullard, Lt. Comdr. A. S. Pitre, Lt. J. J. Scheibeler.

#### Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. R. E. Bokenhus, Capt. R. Whitman, Comdr. H. F. Bruns, Lt. Comdr. R. R. Yates, Lt. W. B. Short.

### MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

Jan. 1, 1934

Last Commissioned Last to make number

#### Colonel

Walter N. Hill Russell B. Putnam, APM

#### Lieutenant Colonel

Edward A. Osterman Julian P. Wilcox

#### Major

W. T. H. Gallifore Fred G. Patchen

#### Captain

George Esau Augustus H. Fricke

#### First Lieutenant

Alan Shapley John C. Munn

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### NOTICE

The Fort George Club on Fort George Island at the mouth of the St. Johns River, 25 miles east of Jacksonville, Florida has a number of members who belong to the military services.

The Club has excellent accommodations for a limited number of other officers of these services and their families, a modern Club house with pleasant and picturesque surroundings, fine automobile roads, good fishing, boating and salt water bathing. Golf.

For particulars apply to Rear Admiral Frederic B. Bassett, U. S. N. (Ret), Manager, Fort George Post-office, Fla.

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